ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 26. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, June 30, 1869. Established 1818.

THE BEAVER ARGUS is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local o general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Cards.

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [june16:1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by
je9tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.
june9:6m

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. B[illegible] takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.
my26'69:1y.

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12:tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:4t.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square.
mar 31 1y.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE. I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may use the cars to reach us for instruction. Term opens April 1, '69.
mar 17:3t. R. T. TAYLOR.

The Darlington Academy High School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1869. Term, thirteen weeks. Classes formed in the Classics, Higher Mathematics, and Com. English. Fall term opens Sept. 1st.
J. BRADFORD RHODES,
Rev. S. Patterson, Principal.
Pres. Board of Trustees.
mar31:6mo.

Shingles, LATH AND FLOORING
Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order.
feb10, tf J. & H. DARRAGH.

C. L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [je17,'68.

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov4'68:1y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Railroad Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr28,'69:tf.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—Spring session opened April 1st. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR.

Shingles! Shingles!—The undersigned is Manufacturing and will keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 18 and 18 inch Shingles, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver station, on the C. & P. Railroad. D. SHUMAKER.
jan11:69.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS.
Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly atteded to.
sept9'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.
Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.
Feb3:1y.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coflin's Hall. [feb10:tf

B. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
feb'68:3m

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants' Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh. Office below the Court House.
[illegible]'17,1869:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Mil[illegible] Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
apr1,1869:1y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.
S. B. BRIGGS, Manager.
E. BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons having business to transact with the County Commissioners, will find them in session at their office, on Friday of each week, until Sept. 1st, 1869.
By order of the Board.
sep14'69:tf] JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
apr29'68

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John McKinty, late of Green township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all person indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL NELSON, Administrator.
my26:6t

Miscellaneous.

Rohrer's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters,
ARE THE BEST IN USE.

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
NO. 45 WOOD STREET,
[illegible] St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No 102 and 104 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
[illegible] by John Moore, Beaver, Pa.

Pontefract & Cass,
Manufacturers of Woolen Goods,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL
Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Clothdressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarns will receive special attention, at prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. je2:tf.

STATEMENT of the Bounty Account of CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP, in full, June 1869.

DR	
To amount brought forward	$3380.66
To bonds and interest on judgment	545.57
	3926.23
Wm Anderson in account as Treasurer. CR	
By cash paid in banks and on bonds	$3653.59
By sundry receipts and certificates, including treasurers percentage	98.11
	3751.70
To balance in cash an warrants in treasurer's hands	174.53
	3926.23

R. M. RHODES, S. N. DOUTHITT, I. B. WHITE, Auditors. (Local copy.)
jun16:3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the Subscriber on the Estate of John Wylie, late of Ohio township Beaver Co., Pa., deceased. Therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.
May 19, 1869;6t. JOHN SLENTZ, Ex'r.

New Advertisements.

CHARLES COALE, HAS OPENED A STORE IN NEW BRIGHTON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints.
Colors, in Oil and Dry, Carbon Oil, Boiled Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Lard Oil, Spirits Terpentine,
Coach Body Varnish.
COPAL VARNISH, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, SHELLAC AND BLACK VARNISH,
COALE'S PATENT JAPAN
ARTIST'S MATERIALS, Picture Frames, (to order,) LOOKING GLASSES,
LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &C.
His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
jan1,'69.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.
TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION
It is a positive fact that
DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO
H. B. Anderson's Old Store
BEAVER, PA., have
Drugs and Groceries,
Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving
PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
Patent Medicines of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes ONLY.
Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.
The Doctor having had a practice of ten years feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.
We also have an assortment of
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Canned Fruits, Spices,
Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,
RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &C.
Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
Jan. 6, 1869.

Extraordinary
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.,
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c, in Beaver county.
And although it takes GAS to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars
to be found in the place
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. [jan6.

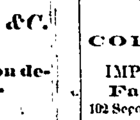
The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD.
They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,
ELIAS HOWE Jr.
Since their first introduction 1844. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.
These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch, also the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric Sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.
To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machines to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to
SIBLER & STOOPS,
Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia. Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept19'68:1y.

Lumber FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES, AT DARRAGH'S,
feb 10;tf] Sharon, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

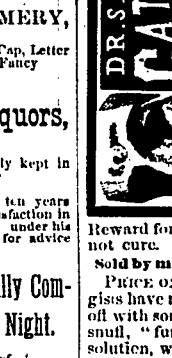
SPRING STOCK.
C A R P E T S
Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24:1y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Philip Hoffman, deceased, late of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CATHARINE HOFFMAN, Ex'rx,
CHRISTIAN HOLLAND, Ex'r.
je9:6w



FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES
of all kinds.
ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.
COPYING PRESSES,
IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
102 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
apr7:6mos.

BREAD! BREAD!
The undersigned takes plesure in informing the public that he is still engaged in the Baking business at his old stand, on Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. He warrants that nothing is used in his bakery to make white bread out of dark flour. Persons leaving their orders at his bakery will be supplied at their houses daily if so desired with the best of bread, &c. J. G. YOUNG.
apr14:3mos.



No HUMBUG. It is WARRANTED to cure lost or impaired taste smell of hearing, watering or weak eyes, offensive breath, Ulcerated Throat or Mouth, Pain pressure in the Head, and loss of memory when caused, as all of them frequently are, by the ravages of Catarrh. It is pleasant and painless to use, contains no strong poisonous, or caustic, drug, but Cures by its Mild, Soothing Action.
We will pay $500 Reward for a case of Catarrh that we can not cure.
Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.
PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. If your Druggist have not yet got it on sale, dont be put off with some worse than worthless strong snuff, "fumigator," or poisonous caustic solution, which will Drive the Disease to the Lungs instead of curing it, but send sixty cents to us and the remedy will reach you by return mail. Four packages, post paid $2. One dozen for $5.
Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
mar 3:3m;je:3m.) Buffalo, N. Y.

Farmers,
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE,
It is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.
The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

MOWERS and REAPERS.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
"THE EXCELSIOR,"
OR ORIGINAL DROPPER,
Acknowledged by farmers everywhere to have no superior as a Mower nor equal as a Reaper. Also,
THE "WORLD"
The great Cut Gear machine which has created a revolution in Mowers, and all intelligent farmers unite with us in pronouncing it the best. It will run lighter, look better and last longer by twenty years than any other machine made. Come to HEADQUARTERS, where both these machines were first introduced to farmers in Western Pennsylvania. Farmers from adjoining counties should see us before purchasing from local agents as we offer them
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUY NOW.
W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
may 19:6w.

T. O. MORGAN.
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.
aug19;68.

Miscellaneous.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven.	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy.	10.25
" 2, " " "	13.00
" 3, " " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy.	8.00
" 3, " " "	10.00
" 4, " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 93,	Grate 15¼ inch,	$2.60
" 92,	" 17 "	2.65
" D,	" 18 "	3.25
" 91,	" 19 "	3.25
" 75,	" 19 "	3.85
" C,	" 20 "	3.50
" 121,	" 21 "	4.00
" 120,	" 21½ "	4.75
" 5,	" 21½ "	4.75
" 122,	" 22½ "	5.40
" 78,	" 23½ "	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 31, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 32, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 28, " " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

J. C. HAMMOND,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed, and Grain,
ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)
Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.
CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN AND OATS,
constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient
Wooden Pump,
the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela
GUANO OR PHOSPHATE
on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.
I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Jan 20-'69 J. C. HAMMOND

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.
BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.
A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.
Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.
STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY.
An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.
We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen would do well to see them before purchasing.
We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.
We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.
WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW OIL CLOTH, RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
—ALSO—
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.
J. F. PRICE,
Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

THE GREAT
Zingari Bitters.
A Safe Blood Purifyer, A Splendid Tonic, A Pleasant Beverage, A CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTATIVE OF DISEASES.
The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. CHEOPSUS who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the ZINGARINI HERB—the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure
Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chroic Diarrhœa, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c., &c., &c.
In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot,
F. RAHTER & CO.,
No. 6, N. Front Street, Philadelphia.
Recommended by
Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. William McSherry, and others, "
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
feb10;t

SELECT MISCELLANY.

LAVENDER CRAPE SHAWL.

I was up in my room tying my bonnet strings rather nervously before the mirror, and thinking how much more becoming lavender would be than the pink and gray I had worn for two seasons. Mother was quite ready and in the parlor, waiting for me; for it was almost time, and at three o'clock we were all to meet at Will's to choose our shawl boxes.

It was in the day when sea captains used to bring home wonderful things from foreign parts with the scent and the flavor of the tropics still clinging to them; ivory fans carved to a miracle of delicacy by the cunning fingered Chinese, clumsy tea pots covered with queer arabesques of the most fanciful flowers and vines that the artists of Japan could devise; fragrant trifles of sandal wood; and dress goods of curious fabric and more curious pattern. Uncle John had always brought us something to remember him by when he came home from his long sea voyages; and now this time, when he had exchanged ships at the Sandwich Islands, thus lengthening his three years' absence to six years, he sent his gifts to us by his first mate. So when the Mary Ann was spoken outside the bar, and when with the next tide she came sailing into the harbor, we were all on the look out for dear old sun burnt Uncle John, and instead there came Steve Belden with a letter and some crape shawls.

We had heard so much about Steve Belden that he did not seem like a stranger; and, besides, sailors' people are not very ceremonious in their friendships; so he had already spent an evening at our house and at Will's, and cousin Nell had met him too. Moreover, he was invited to be present at the lottery of shawls. I say lottery, because Uncle John had wrote that we were to divide them among us, adding in his funny way that he had "hid a charm in one for the luckiest." It was easy to say, divide them; but when we came to open the boxes Nell, Rose and I, each wanted the prettiest—the lavender shawl—and each were frank enough to say so. There were four shawls in all, of the very finest quality of crape, soft and creamy to the touch, and each in its own black perfumed case. The cases were as like as peas, but not the shawls. One was black, rich and lustreless; one was pure white, like the white of calla lilies, and embroidered heavily with the same; the third was white too, but a wreath of pink rose buds ran round the border—pink rose buds and green leaves daintily worked; the fourth was the lavender. That was the beauty. It was before our own manufacturers knew what exquisite shades could be produced, and we had only the commonest purples. But this—it was ineffable, the shimmer of palest violets in the sun. Rose threw it over my shoulders, and as I looked in the glass I felt that if ever anything in the way of clothes could make me perfectly happy it would be this shawl. My eye loved to dwell upon it, my hand loved to touch it; it made me look almost pretty too, and I had so few becoming things. But there! It was just as becoming to Nell or Rose, and they wanted it as much as I. So we decided on a sort of lottery.

Rose was my brother W[illegible] a gay, dressy, good n[illegible] thing; and Nell was my [illegible] Nell was tall and stately [illegible] ful, with a proud, clear [illegible] eyes, and a snowy [illegible] graceful and fair, like the snow, and cold like it too. But the cold of the snow is not like the cold of frost, you know, for flowers live under its drifts sometimes.

Each shawl was to be locked up in its own case, and Will was to lay the cases promiscuously on his parlor table, and then we were to choose each for ourselves. Mother and I were to be there at three o'clock. I gave a last pull at the old gray and the pink ribbons; then ran down to join her, and we started.

They were waiting for us.

"Oh, take off your bonnets quick!" cried Rose, "I'm wild to have it settled. Will has 'shuffled' the boxes, and I'm teasing him to make me a sign which is the lavender, but he won't."

"Aunt Mary will choose first, of course?" suggested Nell.

"Not unless her name is drawn first!" said Will, with mock solemnity, writing all our names on slips of paper and holding them behind him.

"We wait your pleasure," said Nell, retreating to a corner of the sofa. She spoke indifferently; but I knew in her heart that she was secretly anxious to get the lavender.

"Belden hasn't come yet," said Will.

"Oh, never mind Belden," exclaimed Rose; "what does he care? He would laugh, and it is really very important. It's after three. Come Will!"

"Well," he replied, "then let's proceed. I presume you won't call mother unfair, so she shall draw the names, and the one that comes first chooses first."

Had the moment really arrived? My heart palpitated; it was almost like election day when they begin to count the votes. Mother, in her placid, gentle way, drew one of the slips, and we all shouted for it held her own name.

"Oh, mother, who would have thought you were so sly!" laughed Will. "Well, come to the table and choose your box."

I thought to myself, if mother got the lavender she would give it to me. But the suspense was not long; she took the box nearest her and opened it. It held the white crape embroidered with pink rose buds!

Rose laughed uneasily. One of us would have to draw the black one now. It was growing serious.

Mother drew another slip. It bore Rose's name, and the color went and came in her cheeks as she looked at the three boxes and hesitated. You may think it was curious we should care so much; but none of us were rich, and a handsome crape shawl would be a very great addition to either of our wardrobes. Rose at last all in a flutter took the box farthest from her. It contained the white shawl, the pure creamy white, and Rose pouted.

"What made me take that one?" she said regretfully. But the deed was done.

Mother drew another slip, and read my name—Georgie Waite.

Just at that moment a cold tremor was seizing me; it was not that my name was being called; it was deeper than that; It was that I recognized which box held the lavender! The slightest mark, the merest pin scratch, down in one corner of the lid; but letters of fire could not have seemed plainer to me at that instant. I had noticed it in the morning without speaking of it, without really thinking of it, when we were so busy planning the distribution; it had passed out of my mind at once, and I had not remembered it since. But there it was; it had suddenly caught my intent eye, and now I could look at nothing else. It seemed so plain as if every one must see it, as if every one must know that that one of the two held the precious, the beautiful lavender shawl! And there was mother calling my name, and the rest waiting for me to take my choice. Oh, didn't they see, didn't they know? Suppose I took it, would it be a disgrace fastened upon me forever? Should I be magnanimous and choose the other box? Then I must go moping around in the black shawl; and I imagined cousin Nell, always fairer and statelier than I, making herself yet more fair and stately, wrapped in that exquisitely tinted drapery, a vision of loveliness all summer long, whenever she went abroad in the streets of our little village. Only the night before I thought from something Steve Belden said that he thought I was pretty; but now no one would notice me any more—no one would have eyes for anyone but Nell. But—I had not chosen yet!

"Come, hurry, Georgie!" exclaimed Rose; and mother looked at me wonderingly. Oh, what should I do? Would it be so very dreadful? Perhaps the tiny dint was providentially on purpose to guide my hand to what I wanted so much. And Nell always looked handsome in black; she would not mind very much. There she sat tastefully dressed as usual, and I in my old pink and gray garments! No I would not make the sacrifice. Down, conscience, down! I stepped forward and laid my hand on the black Chinese case.

"Open it!" cried Rose, impatient. But I absolutely could not, and Will open it for me. There it lay, the beautiful wonder that I had bought with a price.

"Oh, Georgie, Georgie, you got it after all!" said Rose. "Lend it to me once in a while, won't you? And Nell must take the black. Poor Nell! I hope it isn't a bad omen."

"I don't care for omens," said Nell quietly, drawing the remaining box toward her.

"I will take the omen myself," said dear mother; "let us exchange, Eleanor. The black will be much more suitable for me; and what could I ever do with this shawl covered with rose-buds?"

"I don't know what to do with the rose buds either," replied Nell, ruefully. She never made choice herself of such gay contrasting colors.

"I do, then," interposed Rose—"Come, let's arrange it in this way: Let mother take Nell's, and me take mother's, and Nell take mine. Then we shall be suited, though not so well suited as Georgie, of course."

So the exchange was effected, while I sat apart brooding over the coveted lavender, now my own. Of course, it was my own; no one doubted that. Mine, with its soft, curdling, silken texture; mine with its fascinating color; and Rose said how queer I was not to triumph more in my success. But something kept running through my brain and beating in my heart—a haunting memory of the high honor of our Winthrop race; and the portrait of a great aunt, who died before any of us were born, hanging on Will's wall, seemed to look me through and through with stern blue eyes. That portrait had a look of Nell, so people said; but Nell did not look me through that way. She seemed rather to shun my gaze when I glanced at her. Perhaps she was somewhat envious.

In came Steve Belden, bringing a rush of fresh air with him, vexed at being too late for the drawing; but he had been detained by the unexpected encounter with an old shipmate on the street. Rose danced about before him in her gaily-broidered shawl, and Nell pensively allowed mother to drape her in the creamy white. Steve glanced at me. [illegible] and held up the coveted [illegible] the one you [illegible] pleasantly.

"Now, [illegible] Rose, you are all to stay to tea, Steve Belden and all, and we will have a good time. I'm going to make some French biscuit."

So away she flew. The rest of us sat talking a little while, and then went to help Rose, and Will said he had an errand down street.

"Put on your bonnets, girls," said Steve to Nell and me. "Put on your bonnets and your new shawls. There is just time for a walk before supper, and I shall be glad to have your company if you will go."

Our new shawls! Nell smiled assent, and slowly refolding her white crape placed it around her shapely shoulders with the air of a princess. I thought to myself it was fortunate I wore my black silk, for the lavender would go so nicely with it; and Rose, putting her head in at the door to see what we were doing, exclaimed that I must not wear my old bonnet, but take her stylish little hat with the ostrich plume. So I equipped myself, and took a sly peep in the mirror to be sure that the lavender shawl was really as becoming as I hoped, and then, with a flutter in my heart, started out with Nell and Steve, and I was the one nearest to Steve.

We walked down the principal village street, and then turned off by the wharves—the wharves where I had played so often as a little girl, but where now I had to walk with careful dignity for fear of brushing against the damp barrels and spars lying there. The Mary Ann lay at anchor a little way out in the harbor, and Steve said the old ship looked more like home to him than any thing else in the world.

"What a red sunset we are going to have," said Nell, looking dreamily seaward; "the sky is ruby and cornelian!"

"It reminds me," said Steve, "of a redder sunset six months ago, the afternoon we set sail from Hawaii. The men where singing as they pulled at the ropes, and I joined in the choruses; but I felt lonely enough when the sun went down, and we had almost lost sight of the island and the Albatross lying at anchor, with your uncle John and Ben Gardiner on board."

"Who's Ben Gardiner?" I asked; for I knew all the sailors' families, and no one of that name had ever sailed from our port.

"Oh, Ben shipped from New Bedford," replied Steve; "he and I were just like brothers, and we hated to part. But the Hawaii owners gave him every inducement, and he was anxious to get to be captain before coming home; so he staid out."

I had never been in New Bedford, but Nell had, and I glanced at her to see if she knew Ben Gardiner; but she appeared not to be listening; she was looking far away eastward, with flushed cheeks and parted lips.

"He's the best fellow I ever saw," Steve went on enthusiastically; "as brave as a lion, and true as steel. I don't believe he ever had a cowardly or dishonest thought in his life!"

And Steve's eyes kindled as he praised his friend, while I thought to myself I did not believe his friend could possibly be any nobler than he. For within these last few days Steve Belden had suddenly become my one ideal. But oh, these clinging folds of the lavender crape shawl! They seemed to wrap me away from him after all, to separate us forever; for was it not a poor dishonest heart beating behind them which never could bear the clear searching sunshine of his love? Even if he had loved me, and that probably he never would now. Maybe he would love Nell. Oh, how lovely she was at that very moment, looking wistfully out over the sea!

"What big blue eyes you are making at the waves, Georgie," said Steve softly, coming a little nearer; "and your cheeks are as pink as the rose-shells we used to gather at the Islands!"

"Tell me more about Ben Gardiner," I said desperately, "more about how noble he was."

Nell looked around rather surprised, and Steve asked soberly:

"Why, do you know Ben, Georgie?"

"No, I don't; I never heard of him before; but I want to hear about how good he is because he is your friend." And with the last word it dawned upon me that I had better be more careful of my speech, but Steve was already answering me.

"Why I don't know exactly how to begin about him," he said, "he is so unselfish he is always ready to help any one out of trouble, from a mate down to a monkey. I have seen him jump overboard time and again to save poor creatures from drowning, and I have seen him stop to take a wretched buzzing fly out of a spider's web. And you couldn't get him to tell a lie, not for all the mines of Peru. Shall I tell you about the time he was so honest and fair when we were drawing cuts who should have a furlough on shore, and we were all pining to set foot on land once more, he more than any of us?"

"Oh, no, never mind!" I answered hastily, with a little shiver; wait till we get home. I'm going to pick up these little scallop-shells there on the sand."

"They're only dead ones," said Steve. "I have some beauties in my chest I will bring you to-morrow."

"Come back, Georgie. Don't go down on the wet sand," called Eleanor after me; you'll spot your new shawl, and it is time we were going home. Rose's biscuits will be done, and she won't like it if we are not there while they're hot!"

So we turned away from the harbor, the red sunset, and the salt breath of the sea, and walked up again thro' the village to Will's, I keeping a little ahead all the way, yet not so far but that I heard Nell asking Steve to tell her about the drawing cuts and what Ben Gardiner did, and then Steve's answer. I don't know exactly what it was; something about nine being the lucky number, and a six turned upside down so that it looked like nine. I tried not to listen; it was enough to know that Ben had not cheated as I did about the shawl-boxes, and I felt worse every moment.

"How grandly you sailed up the street!" said Rose, meeting us at the door with a laugh; "quite my Lady Beautiful, dear Georgie! But now hurry in as fast as ever you can, for tea is just on the table."

Nell and I carefully folded up our crape shawls as we took them off and laid them in their perfumed cases. It seemed to me that I was in the very depths of wretchedness, and I almost hated the sight of the exquisite lavender tint; for had it not set me worlds farther apart from Steve than I ever was in my old pink and gray!

Then I could not eat any supper, and Rose noticed it and would not let me alone. She did not like to have her dainty fare slighted, her light white rolls, her honey in the comb, and her marvelous little cream cakes. It was dreadful to be looked at and commiserated, and I feeling all the while lik the wickedest little hypocrite that ever lived. I began to ask myself what would Ben Gardiner do if he were in my place, and had got the handsomest shawl of all unfairly? It did not take very long to answer that.

We went back into the parlor, and, of all topics in the world, Steve and Will began talking about a neighbor of ours, a ship-owner, who had been wronging his employes and dealing deceitfully with his firm.

"He was always tricky," said Will, "Why, when the innocent farm-boys [illegible] down to ship from this port, he would put on the smoothest face, and make them think life before the mast was Paradise. "Hobart," he would say to his clerk, in their hearing, "have you seen to putting the barrel of raisins on board for the sailors' plum-puddings?" But once hired and off at sea, it was a different story.

"It runs in the blood," said mother complacently; "there is a streak of knavery in the family, and his father was just such a man before him."

I knew she was thinking to herself that no such spot had ever stained the honor of the Winthrops, and I felt baser than ever. Then I stopped listening to their talk, and thought of what lay before me.

For did I tell you I had resolved to confess it all? I had made up my mind to it after I had folded away the shawl, and after I thought what Steve's friend would have done. It meant good-bye to the lavender crape of course, but that was only a trifle now—it meant good-bye to Steve Belden, too, and that was the misery of it, for he never would think of caring for any one who had fallen so far short of being honest and noble.—This one short day had crushed me so completely! But I must tell them that was certain, and throw the heavy burden off, and then maybe I could begin life all over again in a quiet, humble way, and be a better girl.

"None of my children ever deceived me!" said mother, finishing the conversation, and rising in her dignified way. "Come, Georgie it is getting late. We must go home."

There! I don't know what I said, but I told them all, they and my own voice sounded clear and strange to me as I pushed the lavender shawl-box toward Nell, and implored her never to let me see it again. Then somehow I got into mother's arms, and the tears and sobs came as if they meant to kill me; for it was all over—so much was all over!

I think I never should want to look back to that strange, troubled day if it had not ended so beutifully. For when they had all forgiven me, and Rose had said good-naturedly that she should have felt like doing the same thing herself if she had a chance, and Nell had whispered that she too saw the dent, and was glad her turn came last that she might not be tempted (though dear Nell never would have been tempted), and mother had gravely told me it was a lesson I must never forget—after all that we started for home, and Will walked with mother, but Steve Belden walked with me. And during that very walk it was all settled; for he loved me, you see, and it did not seem to make so very much difference about the shawl after all. Indeed, everything happened to me better than I deserved about that, for when Nell and I changed shawls, Steve told me he always liked the white one best. What is the use of fighting against the great principles of right? It is "kicking against the pricks" in real earnest. If I had only been good and true in the matter of the shawls I should have had the one that pleased Steve most from the first, and been spared all the error and shame. But, as mother would say, it was a good moral lesson.

When uncle Jack came home from his voyage, and knew about Steve and me, he said his charm had worked to perfection, and it was in that very box he hid it.

"Guilty, or not guilty?" sharply said a New York judge the other day to an inattentive female prisoner in the dock.

"Just as your honor pleases. It's not for the likes o' me to dictate to your honor's worship," was the reply.

At a soriee, the other evening, one gentleman pointed out a dandified individual to his friend as a sculptor. "What! that chap a sculptor?" "Yes; he chiseled a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week."

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1869.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention, for the nomination of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, assembled this morning at Concert Hall. The Hall was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. The space set apart for spectators was well filled.

Hon. G. A. Grow, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order at half past ten o'clock. He addressed the Convention in a brief and happy speech, after which the roll of delegates was called.

Hon. Henry Souther, of Elk county, was unanimously elected temporary Chairman. Temporary Secretaries were then chosen. A Committee of Five on Credentials was appointed; also a Committee of Thirty-three on Permanent Organization.

It was agreed that a Committee of one from each Senatorial District be selected by the delegates to prepare resolutions, and that all resolutions should be referred to this Committee without debate.

The Convention then adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the delegates began re-assembling, and at twenty minutes thereafter the Convention was again called to order.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was first in order. The Chairman of this Committee being absent when called on for his report, the Convention awaited his return.

Pending his appearance, the delegate from Westmoreland sent the following resolution to the Chairman:

Resolved, That G. A. Grow, in the discharge of his duties as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and for his untiring labors in behalf of Republican ideas and principles, is entitled to the gratitude of the Republican party.

After some discussion the resolution was allowed to be read and was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Grow replied to it in a few words of thanks.

At this point the report of the Committee on Organization was called for, when Mr. M. H. Dickinson, its Chairman, read the name of J. L. Graham, of Allegheny county, for Chairman of the Conveetion. The announcement was hailed with applause. The remainder of the officers were then read.

Nominations for Governor were made as follows: Gen. John W. Geary, Gen. Horace M. Porter, Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, Gen. Harry White, of Indiana county, Gen. William Lilly, of Carbon county, Gen. George G. Meade, of Philadelphia, Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, of Allegheny county, Hon. Jas. S. Negley, of Allegheny county. The nominations were then closed.

The names of Messrs. Lawrence, White, Marshall and Negley were at once withdrawn.

A motion was offered to confirm the nomination of Gen. Geary by acclamation. Objected to, and cries for a ballot. The roll was then called, and the vote resulted as follows: Geary, 122; Porter, 1; Lilly, 6; Meade, 4. The clerks agreed in their tally and the result was announced by the Chairman, who concluded by saying "Gen. John W. Geary having a majority of all the votes cast, is hereby declared the nominee of this Convention for Governor of Pennsylvania." A scene of wild enthusiasm and delirious excitement ensued. Delegates, officers and auditors rose to their feet, shouted in hurras to each other, tossed their hats in the air, jumped on the benches in the excess of their gratification, and made the hall echo with their loud and long continued cheers.

A motion was then made to declare the nomination unanimous. The Chairman put it, when a single voice responded "no."

A motion was then made that a Committee of five be appointed to inform Governor Geary of the voice of the Convention. The following were appointed: Henry Souther, Capt. Chas. W. Batchelor, G. A. Grow, John Coryll and M. H. Dickinson.

Nominations for Judge of the Supreme Court were then declared in order.

Judge H. W. Williams, of Allegheny county, was named. The nominations were closed. Judge Williams was then declared the nominee of the Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation. Another scene of cheering followed.

A committee was then appointed to apprise him of the action of the Convention.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1868, which is bringing peace, happiness and prosperity to us as a nation.

Resolved, That we wholly approve of the principles and policy of the administration of General Grant, and we heartily endorse every sentiment contained in his inaugural address, and especially do hereby ratify and approve the late amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States and known as the Fifteenth Amendment.

Resolved, That we have confidence that the general administration will wisely and firmly protect the interest and dignity of the nation in respect to our just claims against Great Britain, and that we endorse the action of the Senate in rejecting the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, known as the Alabama claims.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to attain universal freedom and the inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That we confidently endorse the administration of General John W. Geary as wise, economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the approval of the people of Pennsylvania; and we especially commend his uniform efforts to restrain the evil of special legislation.

Resolved, That in Hon. Henry W. Williams, our candidate for the Supreme Court, we present a learned, pure and patriotic gentleman, who will adorn the high position to which we propose to elect him.

Resolved, That we reiterate and affirm adherence to the doctrines of protection, as proclaimed in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted at the State Convention, March 7, 1866.

Resolved, That we endorse the ticket this day nominated, and pledge to it our hearty and candid support.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Convention is hereby authorized to appoint a Chairman of the Central Commitee on the joint recommendation of the candidates this day nominated, and that the State Central Committee shall consist during the coming campaign of the same number of delegates from each county as the last Commitee, and they shall be appointed by the Senatorial Representative districts, except Allegheny, which shall have eight members.

The Governor was introduced to the Convention, which he addressed at some length, and retired amid enthusiastic applause.

The ratification meeting at Concert Hall was well attended. The speakers were Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman, Ex-Gov. Pollock, Wayne McVeigh, Col. Frank Jordan and Hon. John Cessna. J.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, June 23.—The Republican State Convention organized permanently at two o'clock p. m., John Sherman presiding, E. A. Parrott, Secretary, and one Vice-President and Secretary from each district. The nominations are: Governor, R. B. Hays; Lieutenant Governor, J. C. Lee; Treasurer, S. S. Warren; Supreme Judge, Luther Day; Attorney General, Colonel F. B. Pond, of Morgan; Board of Public Works, Richard R. Porter, of Stark.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That as citizens of the nation, representing the Republican sentiment of an honored commonwealth, we regard with sincere satisfaction the fidelity evinced by General Grant to the Republican party, and the policy, both foreign and domestic, of his national administration, and pledge our cordial support to the measures inaugurated to insure conciliation, economy and justice at home and command consideration and respect abroad.

2d. That we hear with pride the patriotic and constitutional declaration of General Grant, in his inaugural address, that while he will on all subjects have a policy to recommend to Congress, he will have none to enforce against the will of the people—a sentiment which assures the country of an executive administration founded on the administration of Washington and Madison, and that will secure to Congress the unrestricted exercise of its constitutional functions, and to the people their rightful control of the Government.

3. That the abolition of slavery was a natural and necessary consequence of the war of the rebellion, and that the reconstruction measures of Congress were measures well adapted to effect the reconstruction of the Southern States and secure the blessings of liberty and a free government, and a completion of those measures, and fully believing in its essential justice, we are in favor of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

4th. That the late Democratic General Assembly, in its reckless expenditures of the public money; its utter neglect of the business interests of the State, by failing to enact the wise and much needed financial measures providing for active assesment and equalization of taxation, prepared by Commission appointed by the preceding General Assembly; its hostility to our benevolent and literary institutions; its failure to carry out the repeated pledges of the Democratic party to secure economy in the State; its extraordinary length of session in time of peace, resulting in an expense to the State, amounting for the pay of its members alone to more than double that of the preceding General Assembly; its malignant attempts to disfranchise disabled soldiers and citizens of the State; its attempt to take from the general government the right to pursue, arrest and punish those who violate the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, and the vicious acts intended to destroy the power of the nation to preserve and protect the liberty and safety of its citizens, has shown the Democratic party unworthy of the trust, confidence and support of an honest and patriotic people.

5th. That the Republican party of Ohio is in favor of the speedy establishment of a Soldiers' Orphans Home in Ohio, not only as an act of justice to the many poor and helpless orphans of deceased soldiers, but as a recogniton of the patriotic services of their fathers in the late war, and for the purpose of redeeming the pledges made by all loyal people to protect the families of those who fought and fell in the cause of human liberty and right.

CLIMBING THE ALPS.

Of late years, it has been the fashion to sneer at those who climb Alpine heights for other than scientific purposes. They are told, and by the best authorities, that is wrong, even criminal, to risk their lives and their hired guides in such aimless danger. There are two sides to this, as to all questions. Any one who has once enjoyed the indescribable delight of a difficult ice-climb, laughs at such utilitarian views; the excitement and bodily benefit are sufficient to justify and repay all his toil. As for the peril, it hardly exists for the mountaineer of steady head unflinching nerve, and average powers of endurance. There are dangers, of course; but experience and judgement will infinitely lessen the chance of their occurring. Take crevasses—the very name savours of untold horrors to the inexperienced; but I see no more necessity for stepping into a yawning fissure in a glacier, than for walking into a hatch-way. An open crevasse is easily leaped at some convenient place where the walls approach; when bridged over with snow, the rope gives ample security. The danger from avcalanches is equally slight; they fall at certain hours, obeying the sun, and leave plain tracks to mark their route, which can be avoided. Other perils are more immaginary than real; because a ledge is narrow there is no occasion for dropping off it; and a tumble down-stairs is about as easy as down a rocky *couloir*. Of the thousands of ascents made by the practiced climbers of the Alpine Club, only one has been fatal, and that for the cause stated a few pages back, the admission of a man who was not equal to the work. The exception only proves, that in mountaineering, as in every thing else, the novice must serve an apprenticeship, and cannot be reckoned a first-class cragsman, till he can follow the boldest guide any where without assistance.

An amusing examination might be made of the current fallacies respecting Alpine regions. Year by year these fables are being exposed, The wonderful "reverberation" that beat back De Saussure and his seventeen and his experienced guides from the cap of Mount Blanc, is now remembered as a by-word. I have been on the highest summits, and never suffered from the tenuity of the atmosphere; my ears never felt like popping; my nose didn't bleed; my finger nails were much as usual; and my voice unchanged, so far as I could tell. Neither have I met with any who have known these sensations; and if there are such they are unfit for climbing. My own experience has been, that the cool, thin air of the higher passes is more bracing than the warm air of the plains; and the times of exertion being equal, I have invariably felt less fatigue above the snow-line than below it. Even the terms "snow line" and "limit of perpetual snow" give a false impression, for the snow is not perpetual, but melts as briskly in the summer sunshine as in our March thaws. Above the so called line, more snow falls during the winter than can be melted by the heat of summer; and it is very hot sometimes, in the joint glare of sun and snow. Vegetation does not cease at the snow-line. I have found a profusion of bloom crouching in rock nooks twelve thousand feet above sea level, lichens cling to the Matterhorn's cliffs.—*Putnam's Magazine, June.*

—Crop reports from Arkansas, North Mississippi and North Alabama are favorable, despite the unpropitious weather for some weeks past.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Penna., June 30, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

Judge of Supreme Court,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Republican Nominees:

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]

Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
GEORGE S. BARKER,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]

Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS.

Treasurer,
EBEN. ALLISON.

Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.

Clerk of Court,
JOHN C. HART.

Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN.

Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.

Poor House Director,
ROBERT COOPER.

Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES SMITH.

OUR acknowledgements are due the Hon. Simon Cameron for important public documents.

IT is stated that Ex-Minister Webb had an interview Tuesday with Secretary Fish, on the Brazilian Government. He denounces the authorities there, and says they have no more respect for the United States than for Hayti. He thinks we ought to give them a good thrashing in consequence. It is understood the President fully indorses the course pursued by Mr. Webb. It appears that he was simply carrying out the instructions given him by Mr. Seward. It is presumed that the Brazilian Government will make ample apology to our Government on the arrival of Mr. Blow, Mr. Webb's successor.

A LIST of the national bank depositories which have been ordered to be discontinued has been prepared at the Treasury Department, and embraces over one hundred and thirty banks, of which twenty-three are New York banks, twelve are in Massachusetts, twenty-four in Pennsylvania, and twenty-six in Ohio. The remainder are in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Tennesee, West Virginia, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Kentucky. The list of banks to be discontinued in New York does not include any in New York city.

ON Thursday last, in the Criminal Court of Washington city, five colored men were sworn as grand jurors. Judge Fisher in the course of his charge, spoke of the important duties they had to perform, and referred to the post of a grand juror as being to some of them novel and interesting. For the first time in the history of this District the tawny brown complexion of a race oppressed and degraded by six generations of slavery has at length, in the seventh, made its appearance in the Grand Jury box in the Capital of the nation, which may fondly boast, and with more truth and justice than the mother country, that the moment a slave shall have set his foot upon her free soil his shackles will fall, and he will stand forth redeemed and regenerated. Among the petit jurors summoned for June 23 were nine colored men. One of the bailiffs just appointed by the court is a colored man.

THE Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, since its reorganization, has made arrests in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvanian and several other Western States, and has seized quantities of counterfeit money and counterfeiter's dies, plates, presses, &c. Among the captures is that of Bill McManigal, one of the most expert and daring counterfeiters in the country. With him were arrested four others, whose names are yet witheld. This gang were arrested near Fort Wayne, Ind., while engaged in manufacturing money. About four hundred thousand counterfeit notes of twenty-five cent denomination were seized; also twelve sets of steel plates, fifty sets dies, several presses, lot of ink and other materials. The counterfeit was well calculated to deceive. One of the operators under the late administration, a man named Lowel, was arrested several days ago in Western Kentucky on account of his complicity with the notorious counterfeiter "Simms." The latter is also arrested, and these two arrests will shortly lead to some interesting and instructing developments.

A CAREFUL examination of the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to the next census, shows that the Southern States, wherein the right of franchise is impartial, and that portion of the population which has been disfranchised on account of participation in the Rebellion, is counted in the ratio of apportionment, will be greatly benefitted by the increase of the members of their Congressional representation. The Northern States, wherein the franchise right is not impartial, will be injured to a corresponding extent by the decrease of their representatives. If, however, the Fifteenth Amendment is adopted before the census is taken, only those States wherein an impartial distinction on account of property, educational or nativity qualifications will suffer. The Amendment is in reality nothing but a constitutional enactment of the Civil Rights bill as applied to the right of suffrage. It is possible, therefore, for any State to disfranchise negroes or Chinamen who have become citizens on account of the state of any qualification, if at the same time they disfranchise whites for the same reason. It is quite probable the Census Committee will recommend a decrease of the ratio of representation throughout the entire country, and a corresponding increase of the number of representatives. Members of Congress complain that the amount of labor devolved upon them in caring for the interests of their constituents is too great for one man to perform with promptness or satisfaction to the parties interested. They propose to lessen their labors by decreasing the number of their constituents.

A gentleman of high position in New York has just returned from an extended trip through the South, undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling in the Southern States, but more particularly to judge of the crop prospects for the coming harvest. He says there is certainly a healthy state of feeling, but that in portions of Georgia the affairs are disorganized, and that the unfavorable reports from that State are well founded. The wheat crop in the Virginian Valley, in East Tennesee, in Northern Georgia, and in all of the wheat growing Southern States, is unusually large, while less corn is growing than formerly, owing to the scarcity of labor. The cotton crop is represented as late throughout the South, but that it is being well worked, and promises better than it did a month ago. The blacks are working well, but wages are very low. Few whites are at work in the South.

There seems to be some difficulty in reference to the acceptance by Gen. Sickles of the Spanish Mission while an officer in the army, notwithstanding the fact that he has already been granted a leave of absence for one year, to go abroad. The law of March 30, 1869, provides "that any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States who shall, after the passage of this act, accept or hold any appointment in the Diplomatic or Consular service of the Government, shall be considered as having resigned his office; and the place held by him in the military or naval service shall be deemed and taken to be vacant, and shall be filled in the same manner as if the said officer had resigned the same." But it is held by many that Gen. Sickles, being a retired officer, notwithstanding the fact that he is under pay, does not come under the provisions of the above act. The points in the case are yet undecided by the Government officers, but it is thought that the General will either have to resign his army commission or resign his mission to Spain. The subject will be referred to the Attorney General.

MINISTER MCMAHON, at Paraguay, who it has been conjectured, has long been held a prisoner by President Lopez, has at last been heard from. Voluminous dispatches from him, were received at Washington city, on the 24th inst., being the first since his arrival at Lopez's headquarters, and covering a period from January till near the end of April. He is not a prisoner, and has been in no way restricted by Lopez in the exercise of diplomatic functions. He says nothing about coming home, and probably at the time of writing had not received notice of his recall sent out by Mr. Seward. He gives a good deal of information about the condition of Lopez; shows how he is resisting the allies and what his determinations are. He also encloses correspondence between Lopez and himself, and copies of orders and proclamations issued by Lopez to his army and the inhabitants. He conveys the impression that Lopez is a man of superior ability, and that he is likely to hold out a long time against the allies. Some part of his letters and enclosures will be furnished for publication. A careful review of the situation leads one officially to the inevitable conclusion that McMahon's communications had heretofore been interrupted not by Lopez but by the allies.

THE New York correspondent of the Troy *Times* writes as follows: "The largest owner of personal property in this city, and in the United States, is Commodore Vandebilt, who is said to hold twenty millions. The Astors, whose chief wealth is in land, have about five millions in personal estate. Moses Taylor has about four millions, of which his coal stocks, in connection with those of his son-in-law, reach one million and a half. George Law has about two millions, while out of the very large estate of the late John J. Phelps, amounting in all to eight millions, about two-thirds are in personal property. These last mentioned men were not ambitious of being numbered among our real estate lords. Their money had been made by handling personal property, and they preferred to keep it in this shape. There is a contistitntional difference between Commodore Vanderbilt and Wm. B. Astor, which is shown by their aptitude for their peculiar positions. Astor sits in an office in Prince street and simply holds on to his land. His life, compared with that of an active business man, is a mere vegetation. He has none of the excitements of gain and loss, and never knows what it is to corner a clique or be cornered himself.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, giving the details of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, says:

An amendment to the resolution approving of General Geary's administration, offered by Mr. Quay, pledging the Republicans of Pennsylvania to the retrenchment of public expenses and the reformation of abuses in the management of public affairs, was rejected, it being objected that it was not relevant to the subject. In failing to respond to the public sentiment in this respect, the Convention fell short of its duty, placed the party in a false position before the State, and created an embarrassment which will be felt in proportion as the action of the Convention is understood. It is but fair to say that it is not probable that the Convention fully comprehended the scope of its action in rejecting the amendment of Mr. Quay

Now we have hopes that the editor of the *Radical* is inclined to better counsels, and will follow up his well commenced work of advocating the doctrine of retrenchment of public expenditures, and the reformation of abuses in the management of public affairs, by demanding a pledge from our Senator and Representatives that they will carry out this doctrine in the Legislature by voting for a law taking charge of the unexpended balances in the State Treasury, and securing the interest arising on the same to the liquidation of the State debt. The amendment was defeated, we are informed, through some misapprehension as to its relevancy to the question before the Convention. The spirit of the amendment was just and proper, and should be adopted. Let Mr. Quay carry out its spirit, and he will be in harmony with the demands of the great mass of the Republican party.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we are informed M. S. Quay was not the author of the amendment copied above. It was written by an "outsider" who persuaded Mr. Quay to offer it. It was illegible—could neither be read by the clerk nor by Mr. Quay. Its author, the editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, was, therefore called upon to read it. This destroys the hope we had entertained for the reformation of the *Radical*.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Republican State Convention published elsewhere in this paper, that Gen. John W. Geary, our present worthy incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, has been renominated almost unanimously. This was anticipated by the great mass of the party. It was known there was a factious opposition organized to compass his defeat if possible; but on mustering its strength, it was found unable to cope with the staunch friends of Governor Geary on first ballot; and wisely considering "discretion the better part of valor" they concluded to succumb and accept the situation with as good a grace as possible. It is unnecessary to multiply words in commendation of the nomination for Governor. Gen'l. Geary's history is known to the people not only of this State but of the United States; and he is beloved for his honesty, and ability and patriotism. No better man could have been selected as our leader in the coming State canvass.

The nomination of Hon. Henry W. Williams, as candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, was a judicious selection. He is a man of good moral character, sound political views, eminently learned in the law, and of unswerving integrity. With such men to head our ticket we cannot but be successful.

OF the nominations, the Philadelphia *North American* says: General Geary a veteran soldier of two of the most glorious wars of the Republic. In both cases he went in to see no holiday service. He served fully and ably, and in the last and greatest war he only returned to the bosom of his native commonwealth when the great army of Sherman was disbanded after its ever memorable campaign thro' Georgia and the Carolinas.

Such a hero is a fit target for the sneers of the party that went into the Presidential campaign of 1864 with a platform pronouncing the war a failure. The people endorsed him in 1866, when he was elected their Governor, and we cannot believe that they will now reverse that verdict in 1869, after he has honorably fulfilled the responsible duties of his high office, but will re-elect him by a great majority.

Judge Williams is no new or untried man. As a Judge of the Court of Allegheny county, his record is one in the highest degree honorable to himself. His character stands enviably high with the bench and bar of the State, and his thoroughly judicial cast of mind befits him for the office to which he has been nominated. It is the seme he now fills by appointment of the Governor, made upon the resignation of Judge Strong, and we have heard no objection to his course and conduct on that bench. As regards the importance of the office we need only remind our numerous readers that of the Judges now on the bench of the Supreme Court Messrs. Sharswood and Thompson are Democrats in a strict partisan sense, and that if another Democrat be now elected to fill Strong's vacancy that party will again have entire control of the highest Court in the Commonwealth, three being a majority of that bench.

From the Philadelphia *Morning Post.*

The Republican Convention had no trouble yesterday in selecting a candidate for Governor. John W. Geary was chosen on the first ballot by 122 votes to 11, the latter being divided among a very few gentlemen who were deemed worthy of a compliment. But the highest possible compliment was paid to Governor Geary, in the fact that after the rivalries and jealousies of the preliminary canvass, all opposition ceased when the Convention met. His administration has had an emphatic endorsement, and he goes before the people as the unanimous choice of the party. * * * We need not tell the public that John W. Geary was a brave soldier, and has made an upright Governor. The deeds of his administration of three years are before the people, and very few of them can be criticised adversely. * * * Governor Geary will be re-elected, but it is the duty of the Republican party to see that his majority in 1869 is even greater than that of 1866.

From the Jersey Shore *Vidette*:

The Republican party has again proved itself worthy of the confidence and support of the people by placing in nomination for re-election the patriotic and incoruptible Geary.

From the Johnstown *Tribune*:

This is a good ticket, strong at all points, and deserving the earnest support of every Republican in the State. It will be elected by a rousing majority.

From the Williamsport Evening *Bulletin*:

As we have frequently predicted, the State Convention yesterday had only to ratify the choice of the people and nominate our present able and efficient Governor, to lead the great Union Republican party to victory on the second Tuesday of October, next. The harmony that prevailed in the Convention was such as may be taken as a precursor of success. * * * The Convention has given us a strong ticket. Now let every Republican go to work in earnest and elect them by a majority that shall teach our enemies that the men who saved the country from the grasp of traitors are ready to stand by the principles they fought for.

From the Blair County *Radical*:

The Republican State Convention yesterday re-nominated for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, John W. Geary and Henry W. Williams.

Again has the Republican party shown that its professions of fidelity to the men who saved the country are real. It has again, with an unanimity equalled only in the nomination of Gen. Grant, declared that the men who braved the battle-field of two wars, should control the Government of the great State of Pennsylvania.

It is needless to say anything of John W. Geary. His three years administration has shown him to be an honest, conscientious, efficient Governor, as his six years military service proved him to be a brave, honorable soldier.

The nomination of Henry W. Williams is as deserving as it is popular. A conscientious jurist, a gentleman of great legal experience and conceded ability, his nomination for the responsible position of Judge of the highest Court in the Commonwealth, will meet with an earnest response from all men interested in a pure judiciary and an honest interpretation of the laws.

The platform has the ring of the right metal. No evasion, no duplicity, it meets the living issues of the day in an earnest, manly manner. As an honest expression of the principles of the Republican party, we commend it to all. The campaign so auspiciously began cannot fail to close in a triumphant victory.

From the Carlisle *Herald*:

The ticket is a most excellent one, and with proper effort upon the part of the Republicans of the State, we will be able to elect it by a majority ranging from twenty to thirty thousand.

From *Father Abraham*:

We fly the names of the nominees to the head of our columns, and shall do all we can to promote their triumphant election. There can be no doubt of success if our friends will rally to the support of the ticket. Then "UP GUARDS, AND AT THEM!"

New Secretary of the Navy.

The change in the cabinet on Friday took pretty much everybody inside and outside of the Navy Department by surprise. It was well enough known that Mr. Borie accepted his position originally with great reluctance, and he has frequently said he would go out before next winter, but there was not even a rumor that he intended carrying his purpose into execution at present. It seems, however, that before the President went North last time, the Secretary said he would like to retire as soon as a new man could enter on duty. The President saw Mr. Robeson last Monday when in New York, and it was arranged that he should begin his services on the 25th. He came from his home in New Jersey on the 24th with Senator Cattell, and was sworn into office at noon Friday by Judge Fisher at the White House. Secretary Borie gave a little dinner party Friday evening to a score or so of his friends, which it turns out was his farewell reception, though not one of the persons present, except possibly Admiral Porter, had any idea that such was the fact. Just before the gathering broke up he asked several of the gentlemen to call on him at the Department on Friday morning, specially requesting that it should be just before eleven o'clock. They called and were present when the new Secretary appeared on the scene. The secret was so well kept that no one had the least intimation that a change was to take place till that moment. Secretary Geo. W. Robeson is the present Attorney General of New Jersey, and stands very near the head of the bar in that State. He is without experience in naval matters, but is a gentleman of excellent judgement and quick capabilities. He is unmarried and not yet forty years of age, though he looks older than that. In person he is quite stout, and has a genial manner. During the war he was Adjutant General of his own State. He attended the Cabinet session in the afternoon, which was short and of no special importance, and subsequently dined with Mr. Borie and Senator Cattell.

DISPATCHES received on Saturday in Washington from Cuba give further particulars of the fight near Puerto del Padre, between the Cubans under Gen. Marmet, and the Spaniards under Gen. Ferrera. The victory of the Cubans was complete. The Cubans captured an extensive train, containing a large amount of provisions, ammunition, clothing and hospital stores. The loss of the Spaniards was over two hundred killed. A number of Americans participated in this fight.

Information is also received that the troops which have been concentrating for some time on the Southern coast, numbering over 1800 men, have all left for Cuba, and it is believed they have successfully landed.

INFORMATION from the Carolinas and Virginia is received; describing the efforts of Chief Justice Chase to establish a new political party in the South for the covert purpose of securing himself the Conservative or Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1872. The Wells Republicans in Virginia are particularly earnest in their denunciations of his course in that State, and charge him with having used his influence against their interests. They say that he has been constantly surrounded by the most ultra rebels and disaffected Republicans, and has failed to recognize the existence of any political organization exccept that which support Walker for Governor.

THE text of the reply of President Lopez, of Paraguay, to the demand of the allied guard that he should lay down his arms and terminate the prolonged and bloody contest, under date of May 24th, is published. Lopez denies the charge that he is guilty of causing unnececssary bloodshed, because he has defended his country against the allied assaults on her. He declares that he is now, as he always has been, disposed to treat for peace on a basis equally honorable to all the belligerents, but is not disposed to hear one word as to the laying down of arms to treat for peace.

WE know of hardly any reading which is more entertaining, and possibly instructive, than that of the forlorn resolutions which are passed by modern Democratic Conventions.—They are such a palpable begging of the question; such a spasmodic effort to make the bricks without straw; such admirable exemplifications of the art of saying nothing in a great many words; and they have, withal, such a flavor of antiquity, that we read them with a feeling of commiseration for their emptiness, and of admiration for their ingenious ringing of changes. The key-note, however, of them all is always the same—a deep base (lower C) growl at the Administration, which is to all past Administrations as Nazareth was to all other Jewish cities, so that no good can possibly come out of it. Annually, for many years past, the Democrats of Vermont have been resolving. 'Tis a labor of lovely hatred. 'Tis a magnanimous airing of prejudices. 'Tis the most remarkable exhibition of pluck which the world ever witnessed. Such firmness, not to say obstinacy; such single-sightedness, not to say blindness; such self-concentration, not to say deafness; such determination, not to say desperation, is enough to make a man hesitate whether to laugh at or to laud human nature. The Vermont resolutions are "generalties" which do not "glitter." They declare an undying attachment to "Democratic principles," without giving us the least notion of what "Democratic principles" are; they are for "an equal system of taxation" without pointing out any method by which taxation can be equalized; they are for nothing which is not "Constitutional," but what is "Constitutional" they do not tell us; and they express a want of confidence in the Administration, without pointing out what the Administration has done to forfeit confidence. They are ingenious, however, in their way. They compel the Republicans to hit out at nothing—the most wearisome exercise in which mortal can engage.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE two Johnsons, Reverdy and Andrew, are both on the rampage, the first in a genteel, the second in an angry way. They possess uncommon talking talent and are addicted to the use of it. They have special and somewhat similar grievances and are fond of ventilating them. They have been largely rejected—Andrew by the people, and Reverdy by the Senate. Andrew has gone home, and Reverdy has come home, each scold in his own style. The good dinners of the White House and the royal feasts of London must now be exchanged for rebel fare of Tennessee and Maryland. Let us be ready for a fresh flood of angry eloquence. —*State Guard.*

Speech of Governor Geary.

Upon the announcement of his renomination by the Republican Convention of the 24th, the Governor was introduced to the assemblage and delivered the following address:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Your Committee has informed me that you have nominated me as a candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conferred upon me the distinguished honor of being the standard bearer of the Republican party for the approaching political contest. [Cheers.]

For this manifestation of continued confidence and appreciation I feel that any language I am competent to command is entirely too poor to express in appropriate terms the emotions of my heart, and no other resource is left me than frankly to return to you, and through you to my fellow citizens whom you represent, my sincere thanks and gratitude.

The nomination of Hon. Henry W. Williams for Judge of the Supreme Court is exceedingly gratifying to me. His pure and unsullied character as a man, connected with a high order of talent, cultivated intellect, eminent legal attainments and energetic industry, proclaim him the right man for that position, and induced me to place him where he now is.—[Applause.]

The remarkable unanimity that has characterized your action in reference to Judge Williams and myself inspires me with high hopes and brilliant anticipations. It augurs with certainty a favorable ratification by the people, and gives "goodly promise of a glorious day in action." When I contemplate the labor, anxiety of mind, and responsibility that must necessarily be devolved upon me during the canvass for an election of such magnitude, a consciousness of the difficulties surrounding the task cause me almost instinctively to shrink from the undertaking. But I confidently look to a higher Power, and to my fellow citizens, for that aid, support and encouragement which may enable me to steer the Republican ship with safety through the breakers of the coming conflict. Satisfied that my trust is not misplaced, I unhesitatingly accept the distiguished honor that has been conferred upon me by this honorable Convention. [Cheers.]

Three years ago a similar honor was conferred upon me at a period when our nation was just emerging from a most terrible war; and with the dust of battle scarcely brushed from my own garments, and politically inexperienced as I was, I ardently entered upon the contest which resulted so gloriously for the Republican cause in 1866. I did not accept the nomination then in the belief that in my own person I possessed any intrinsic merit, or had rendered any services to my country which entitled me individually to receive it; but I accepted it as a compliment to my comrades in arms and as a matter due to the three hundred and sixty-three thousand soldiers of Pennsylvania who had rendered noble services in the field, the aggregate value of which can never be estimated, and to whom we are indebted for a home and a country. On their behalf I then warmly thanked the convention, and I here desire to reiterate those thanks again to you. And now, after having served the greater portion of the term for which I was elected, and after every official act of mine has been fully criticised and discussed by the people and the press; when you, the chosen representatives of the people from every part of the Commonwealth, appear at the bar of public opinion and testify in my behalf, and confer upon me the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant," I certainly need no better, no higher, no stronger verdict. [Cheers.]

In bearing the banner you have this day confided to me, I pledge you that it shall be carried at the head of the Republican column, its movements shall always be directed to the sound of the heaviest firing; and, when the conflict is over, I confidently predict the banner will be placed, as it was in 1866, in triumph upon the dome of the Capitol, without spot or blemish on its stripes, and each and every star as bright as when it first effulgence beamed on the country, and Pennsylvania will still be as true as when she signed "the sacred covenant that binds the States together in the bonds of an everlasting Union." [Cheers].

Should the people again place me in the executive chair, I will continue to use my best exertions to promote everywhere the peace, honor and welfare of my native State, and to secure all the blessings that a good government can bestow upon the free people. And it shall be my pleasure to aid the Chief Magistrate of the nation in his laudible efforts to "let us have peace," and, if necessity should require it, will aid him to preserve our national rights and honor at all hazards and every sacrifice. It shall be my duty to extend all the influence I may possess to aid in procuring adequate protection for every branch of our domestic industry and productions, and to see that exact justice shall be done to the mechanic and the laborer, as well as to the capitalist, and, as far as possible, to make them feel that their true interests are one and inseparable. [Applause].

As a candidate it shall be my constant aim to extend, strength, and confirm the unity and good feeling of the Republican party, and in this work I sincerely invoke the aid of every true Republican. For my own part, I will not recognize divisions or factions in the party, but will from this time forth look upon it only as united, harmonious, patriotic, and enthusiastic in the development and determination of the great principals and measures of progress for which it was organized. I have no enemies in whose punishment I can take delight, and whatever has been said or done in the excitement of the movements preliminary to this convention that was wrong or painful to me is frankly forgiven, and as far as possible obliterated from my memory.

The Republican party has a proud record in the past, and a glorious future before it. It has accomplished more good in a shorter space of time than any other organization that ever existed, and we have reason to rejoice that it still lives, and moves, and has a being. Among its achievements is the abolishment of slavery. That scandal to humanity and opprobrium of the nation lies dead amidst its worshippers. The rights and privileges of all men are secured in their lives, without reference to race or color. In the language of Abraham Lincoln, it "cares for him who has born the battle, and for the widow and his orphan, and seeks to achieve and cherish a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." Each individul is animated with love for the Union and for universal liberty. Never was a Republican found guilty of firing into the flag of his country and shooting down its brave defenders. The party has sacredly decreed the payment of the entire debt incurred to save the life of the nation. In a word, it has defeated the nation's enemies, saved the Union, and caused it to be more highly respected and admired throughout the civilized world than ever before. [Applause].

Friends of the four hundred thousand and heroes who died for the country, with such a glorious record how can you surrender your Government into the hands of those who would have destroyed it within the last six years if they could? The Union is the ark of our safety. The Republican party has proven itself the true friend of the Union. Sustain the Republican party by victory, and you will thereby sustain the Union. And suffer not unrepentant rebels and their sympathizers ever to touch the hallowed sanctuaries of either State or National Governments. Then let us here "highly resolve" to "preserve forever the former in 'Virtue, Liberty, and independence;'" and to protect, defend, and perpetuate the latter; let us here pledge anew "our lives, our fourtunes, and our sacred honor." Gentlemen of the Convention, again I thank you.

Governor Geary, at the close of his remarks, was enthusiastically applauded.

[From the New York Tribune.]

THE INDIAN WAR.

MINNEAPOLIS, Ottawa Co., Kansas, June 16.—The Indian war is not over. In spite of the telegrams of Sheridan, there is now good reasons to believe that the war party is the same party that has caused most of the trouble formerly. They are what are called the "Dog soldiers" of the Cheyenne nation, together with a few Sioux, vagabonds or outlaws, of the Sioux of the Black Hills. Three weeks ago the "Dog Soldiers," about 100 in number, crossed the Arkansas about the 98° of longitude west, and crossing to the north-east passed the railroad track west of Fort Hays and entered the Upper Saline. There they fell in with some Sioux, parties of who were on the Republican River. The first named party camped in the Blue Hills on the head of Salt Creek, moving back and forward from that point to the forks of the Solomon River. From this retreat a party of their warriors made the expedition against Spillman and Ashur Creeks, recorded in my last. In their camps, as I write, within 15 miles of the forks of the Solomon, undoubtedly are the two white women recently taken prisoners.

Last Saturday there was a fresh alarm. Indeed the fresh movement began on Friday evening in the vicinity of Ashur Creek, a tributary of Solomon River. At that point a company of the 7th Cavalry was stationed, and our red brethren, who had been watching them, determined to see how far they were mobile, and pitched into their camp. The party of Indians was small, being less then 20 in number, but, doubtless, picked men. One of the Indians boldly got among the horses, and singling out the lieutenant's horse attempted to ride off with him. The soldiers having fired on him and wounded his horse, he transferred his saddle and equipments to the lieutenant's horse, and made good his escape. It should be mentioned that instead of having the whole country watched from the high peaks, from which it can be viewed for miles and miles, the cavalry keep a guard with their horses when grazing out, and a small guard near their camp. As a result they know nothing about what is going on in the country save what happens under their immediate nose.

The Indians, being satisfied that the cavalry were not dangerous, made a raid past them down the Solomon. It does not seem to have occurred to the officer to follow them up. Part of the small Indian force watched from the peaks between the soldiers and the settlement, while nine Indians attacked the settlements on the Solomon, ten miles up the river from this place. At a point of rocks in the valley, where he had a fine new farm, an intelligent young settler was shot down in his potato patch. He seemed to have been at work, and to have been taken by surprise. He lay dead, with three balls in him, grasping his hoe handle in his hand. Another settler, named Weir, was killed on a creek a short distance off by the same party. This was on Saturday morning. Their chief purpose seemed to be to get stock (horses), of which they collected and drove off a considerable number.

While this was going on two Indians rode into the valley of Pipe Creek, about three miles from this place, its junction with Solomon River. These attempted to shoot no one, and while they did their best to get up a scare, in which they were remarkably successful, they seemed to be averse to military operations. Their purpose was to get horses, and as the settlers mostly fled in consternation at the first alarm, they were very successful. One house—a very good one—was burned, it must have been fired by them: but why they did not burn all the others is astonishing. Having got a herd of horses, they started over toward the Solomon. A boy of 14 and a young man of 22 followed them, chased them to the head of Pipe Creek, and compelled them to abandon part of the stock they had taken. As some of the Indian scouts on the hills came to their assistance, the boys were forced to retreat. The Indians, passing some miles from the company of soldiers, on Sunday morning got back to the Blue Hills, the soldiers being still ignorant of their operations, being in camp—"all quiet on the Potomac."

But there was a very great hubub in Minneapolis. This burg stands on the left bank of the Solomon, at the mouth of Pipe Creek. It is the furthest west town on the Solomon River contains over a dozen houses and a water mill, and sitting on fewer and smaller hills than Rome.

Early on Sunday morning a couple of dispatches for the Governor reached Salina, and were transmitted, and have, no doubt, enlightened you of the fact that Minneapolis was "under siege." Your correspondent was of a party that left Salina that Sabbath for the seat of war. On that Sunday night we reached the Solomon River. The valley was quiet and still. Lindsey, a town a few miles down the river from Minneapolis, was peaceable. The Indians were gone, but many settlers had come in off the outlying creeks. Instead of six houses, as per telegram, we found that one was burned. Around Minneapolis a row of posts had been erected and a wire stretched from them and small works or pits erected inside the town being thus inclosed. I found about a hundred emigrants from the upper creeks huddled there. Their teams were standing here or there, or hitched up. The families of the terrified settlers from the upper creeks were camping in "dug outs" or in their wagons. Bundles and boxes were huddled here and there. Those who had them carried rifles and revolvers. The question was, Where was the Governor? where the soldiers? where was help?

On Monday morning there was a fresh scare on Pipe Creek. The settlers on the branches of that stream began to drive in from their houses in dismay. Some one had seen "skyrockets" sent up the night before, and answered from hill to hill. A general attack was anticipated. I would not like to vouch for the skyrocket story. It might have been a meteor or glow-worms. I had scarcely expected the Indian laboratory to be so well suppliep. Whatever it was, it answered the purpose. The settlers' teams, driven to the top of their speed, dashed in.

It was a sad sight that June morning. Pale and shrinking women and children, huddled in wagons, drove along. A bareheaded and barefoot boy would ride an extra horse behind, and some man—probably paterfamilias—with a rifle on his shoulder, was along; few fea athers and boxes hastily thrown in. Scarcely knowing whither they fled, they swarmed into Minneapolis, and Lindsey, casting timorous glances behind them, like the wife fleeing from Sodom.

Then there was burnishing of rifles and saddling of horses. Few of those who came in could leave their families. It was a vague rumor that 100 Indians were up Pipe Creek. It was about 6 o'clock in the morning that 18 mounted men, volunteer citizens, armed, started up Pipe Creek to find the coming enemy, or the stamps of the rockets.

The valleys of Pipe Creek looked fresh and beautiful that June morning as we rode on. Away before us, whisking amoung the fantastic hills, were the branches of Pipe Creek. The grass was heavy and luxuriant. Abandoned wheat and cornfields waved fresh and luxuriant in the morning breeze. We could trace, until they were lost in hill, or melted in horison, the feathery outlines of the timber on the creek. Away to left, some 10 miles distant, was the Solomon River, here flowing mainly from the north.

Not one of the houses we stopped at seemed to have been entered or molested. All the farms were abandoned. Fields and gardens lay without an owner. The day was far spent, when, on the far hills, we saw, some five miles distant, at the head of Pipe Creek, a couple of Indian scouts watching us. We could judge what they were by their actions, rather than anything else. They finally disappeared in the hills toward the West. As we rode our party dwindled down to ten. Some thought we were going too far, and some had to go back to "feed the pigs," I think, as we went into camp that first night, we had nothing but "the clear-strained rosum," as John Randolph of Atchison would have said, along. Most of them were volunteer soldiers.

As we journeyed through the debatable ground during the days ensuing we swung across the Solomon River and crossed to Salt Creek, and looked at the Blue Hills. The Indians were watching us, and I sincerely hoped that they might be tempted to pitch into our small party, each of whom was armed with Spencer carbines and a couple of revolvers. As we had remained out much longer than we had expected, we were forced, chiefly on account of a deficient commisariat, to return, and to return, without a fight. We found that the company of cavalry had lumbered away from the Indians toward the scene of their late depredation, with their baggage wagons and their toggery. The Governor had been here, and had gone for help and arms. The settlers driven from their homes still lingered by the picketwire fortifications. The two slain had been buried. The horses were gone, and your corrsepondent confidently expects another raid in a few days again, when it is to be hoped that they will not get off so easily. It is really disgraceful to the Government that something more energetic is not done at once. Some of the settlers have suggested a bounty on scalps, which looks barbarous enough, but would be quite economical if we consider the small number taken so far.

Meanwhile the county is filled with false alarms, are bad enough. Three men were out on the Solomon scouting, two of them were timid and cowardly, and pointed through the fog of a rainy morning. "Look at at these Indians! Look at them! Look at them! Look at them!" "where?" asked the other. "Why, don't you see them, shaking their guns at us?"

A couple of prairie dogs were on a ridge a short distant off, that bounded the horizon, and with their tails erect, were barking defiance. When the warrior, on bloody deed intent mistakes a praire dog for a mounted Indian, it is not to be wondered at if the bulletins are more startling than reliable.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

We may give credit to President Sarmiento once a diplomatist in this country when speaking for the Argentine Confederation, he describes the dictatorship of Lopez. "The Paraguayan Government," he says, "is to-day what Dr. Francia's was half a century ago; and there must be some deep motive for these human aberrations, if we remember that the dictator Rosa has tried to establish a government upon a similar system—something innate, historical, traditional in Spanish America which bears comparison with Asiatic despotism, and it may be that of the Incas." But if we believe Mr. Sarmiento, that Lopez is the most desperate of tyrants, we cannot accept the opposite statement that his rival, Don Pedro, is the most generous of princes. In fact, we are more and more impelled to admire Gen. Webb's proficiency in the diplomatic art of indignation when he tells the Imperial Government of Brazil, in his loudest tones, that it is the constitutional enemy of the Republics, and the friend of Slavery in particular. Our Brazilian news to-day gives us ample occasion to commend the gallant manner in which Gen. Webb was provoked to resent a gratuitous insult to the United States by a slave dealing Government. After almost a decade of promises and palaver respecting the gradual abolition of slavery, the Emperor of Brazil concludes a significant speech before a parliament of slaveholders without a single allusion to the topic of emancipation.

Our Minister to Paraguay has hardly acquitted himself with the same gallant candor which we admire in our returned Minister from Brizil. In presenting his credentials to the tyrant of Paraguay he ventured to assume that his Government and people had long sustained a memorable struggle with "unparalleled magnanimity." The Dictator, in reply, did not fail to note the expression of "unparalleled magnanimity" which the Minister "applied to the people of Paraguay." It is no news to us that the Pargauayans are brave and unyielding; but if good diplomacy is rare among our representatives, surely magnanimity must also be rare among tyrants. We might hope against hope that the case is just as Gen. McMahon undertakes it is in his first interview with the Paraguayan desperado; but we take the liberty of doubting.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A dimond ring, which had been lost since the fall of 1823, was found in a well in Oswego a few days ago. The well was being cleaned, a process which it had undergone several times since the loss of the ring. Forty-six years this jewel lay at the bottom of the well, and it came out as bright and pure as the day it sunk. The granddaughter of the lady who lost the ring is now its owner and wearer.

NOT long since a green looking Vermonter walking into the office of Dr. C. T. Jackson, the chemist, Boston, said

"Dr. Jackson, I presume?" said he.

"Yes, sir."

"May I close the door?" and he did so, and having looked behind the sofa and satisfied himself that no one else was in the room, he placed a large bundle, done up in a yellow bandana, on the table and opened it.

"There, doctor, look at that."

"Well," said the doctor, "I see it."

"What do you call that, Doctor?"

"I call it iron pyrites."

"What!" said the man, "isn't that stuff gold?"

"No," said the doctor, "its good for nothing; its pyrites;" and putting some over the fire on a shovel it evaporated up the chimney.

"Wall," said the poor fellow, with a woe-begone look, "there's a widder woman up town has a whole hill full of that, and I've been and married her!"

New Advertisements.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—
VANPORT, PA., June 28, 1869.
Sealed Proposals, (not to include the painting, plastering, ceiling or laying the foundation) will be received by the Board of Trustees, until Saturday July 10th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for furnishing the material and constructing the framework of the new M. E. Church in the village of Vanport. Said church to be 46 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 18 feet ceiling; and in style of finish plain, similar to the Baptist church in the same place. The roof, doors, and lower joice, of the old M. E. Church of Beaver must be used—if fit—in the building. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals may be left with J. Sickman, or with the Secretary in Vanport, where further information will be given if desired. By order of the Board of Trustees. S. A. JOHNSTON, *Secty.*
je30;1w Radical and Local copy.

CAPES & CLOAKS.

NEW GOODS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE, CHECK

AND

FANCY MATTINGS,

FOR SUMMER WEAR NOW OPEN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW BRUSSELS

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE PLY CARPETS & INGRAINS
to fill our stock since the close of the heavy Spring Trade.

Oliver McClintock and Co.

23 FIFTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jun 30 69 1m.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOSEPH HALL, *vs.* B. B. Hacock, T. C. Hacock, G. C. Hunter, D. C. Emmens, Henderson C. Hall, Rev. Wm. M'Clure & M. M'Clure his wife, as Inca Oil Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 106, September T. 1869. Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit. Plaintiff claims a balance of book account for work done and money expended for Defendants amounting to $846.30. June 16, 1869, judgment against Defendants. June 28, 1869 Rule on Prothonotary to assess the damage according to law. Affidavit of claim having been filed, notice is hereby given that the Prothonotary of the said Court will assess the Plaintiff's damages, at his office in Beaver, on Thursday the 5th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
je30:6w] JOHN CAUGHEY, *Pro'y.*

59 Market St. 20 St. Clair St.

J. W. BARKER & COMPANY

Have for this week's sales the largest and cheapest stock of

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND SUITS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

NO. 59 MARKET STREET,

NO. 20 SIXTH STREET,

Formerly St. Clair,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

jun30:1m.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

New Advertisements.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOHN H. BOYTS & WILLIAM N. OGDEN, partners, doing business as Boyts & Ogden, *vs* Henderson C. Hall.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 57, Nov. T. 1868. Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit. Plaintiffs claim a balance on book account for goods sold and delivered and interest thereon, $577.35. June 16 1869, judgment against defendant. June 28 1869, Rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damage according to law. Affidavit of claim having been filed, Notice is Hereby Given that the Prothonotary of the said Court will assess the Plaintiffs' damages, at his office in Beaver, on Thursday the 5th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p m. JOHN CAUGHEY, *Pro'y*
je28:6w

Miscellaneous.

Union Agricultural Works,
Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.

A. B. SMITH & Co,

Patentees, Proprietors and Manufacturers of
SMITH'S PATENT MOWER AND REAPER.
do do THRESHER & SEPARATOR
do do SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.

Railway Powers; Hay-Rakes, Farm, Cider and Cane Mills; Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters, and Dog Churning Powers.

Repairing of above; Also, Engine and Machine Repairing done at short notice.

Our Mower has been in circulation now in this section, for several years, and is too well known to require puffing; and we challenge friendly competition with any machine in the market: and further, we make the following proposition, viz:

If any Farmer, in Beaver county, has a piece of grass so hard or tangled that other machines have failed to mow it, and he thinks it cannot be cut by a machine, we will go at his expense and cut the Grass, and if we fail likewise, we will forfeit the sum of Fifty Dollars [$50].
may26:2ms. A. B. SMITH & Co

NOTICE—LIME.

To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the

MONITOR LIME KILNS,

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will make more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no ashes or cinder in it.

Bricklayers need not sift it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.

You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some.

Lime delivered promptly to order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, or to
W. J. DUNN,
may 12:6m Beaver Post Office.

THE PEOPLE'S
Cooperative Life Insurance Company
OF
BEAVER, PA,

Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.

Officers:
E. P. KUHN, Esq., President.
D. M'KINNEY, JR., Treasurer.
M. R. ADAMS, Secretary.
A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the

General Office.
IN
BEAVER, Penn'a.

We Invite the Public
Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System,

As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [je9tf

Dan'l Hugus & Co,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marbleized Slate Mantles.

No. 187 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

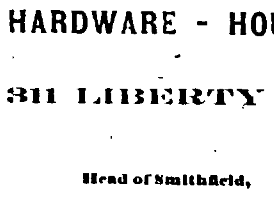
In the marb eizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patrerns in mable. [june9:1y

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

NEW WHOLESALE



HARDWARE - HOUSE.

311 LIBERTY st.,

Head of Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

june23tf.

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL

DRAINAGE-PIPE,

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY - TOPS,

For Sale at Manufacturer's Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869

may12:6m.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, June 30, 1869.

Circulation Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$1 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	40 00
1 column,....	23 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 26th of June, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
June 20	80 deg.	82 deg.	71 deg.
" 21	71 deg.	76 deg.	67 deg.
" 22	65 deg.	76 deg.	64 deg.
" 23	62 deg.	74 deg.	61 deg.
" 24	61 deg.	76 deg.	67 deg.
" 25	67 deg.	80 deg.	70 deg.
" 26	70 deg.	75 deg.	71 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Constitutional Bitters—Seward & Bently.
Auditor's Notice—W. S. Morlan.
Carpets, &c.—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Furnishing Goods—Jos. Horne & Co.
Dress Goods—J. W. Barker & Co.
Proposals—S. A. Johnston.
Foreign Attachments—John Caughey.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

Robert Ramsey, Kendall,	$2 00
Wash. Wigle, Holt,	1 00
A. Krepps, Freedom,	2 00
F. Graham, Homewood,	2 00
James Orr, Green Garden,	2 00
A. R. Thompson, Seventy-Six,	5 00
Jas. Aikin, New Brighton,	1 00

A militia company has been formed in Somerset, and its second lieutenant is a great grand son of the founder of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*.

Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, 20 cts. per bushel. apr;tf.

Miss Bachman, a lady ninety years old, residing in Berks county, was killed by a runaway horse that knocked her down as she was crossing the road last Friday week.

Fourth of July.—Flags of Silk, Muslin, Bunting, &c., all sizes. Send for price list to John W. Pittock, Pittsburg, Pa. 2t.

On the 17th of June, Mr. Jacob Zimmerman, of Centre county, fell from the roof of a barn in Clearfield county, 26 feet, to the ground, and broke his neck, causing instant death.

A fresh line of Summer Goods just received at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Erie, is advertised for sale by the Sheriff. The cost, so far is $40,000, of which some $10,000 are unpaid. To secure this sum the builders propose to sell the unfinished edifice.

Remember no trouble to show goods at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

The tents for the accommodation of the surplus crowd of visitors at Gettysburg, at the Monument dedication, on the 1st of July, are pitched near the renowned Kalsine Spring, in the Grove in which Gen. Reynolds died.

Summer Dress Goods, just received at James A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. Call and examine, ladies.

Lay Delegation.—The question of Lay Delegation was submitted to a vote of the M. E. Church, of this place on Saturday last. Apparently little interest was manifested. The vote was light and resulted as follows: For, 12; Against, 31.

Ladies don't forget to call at James A. Fortune's for your Dry Goods, before purchasing elsewhere. You will not regret it.

Illness of Judge Buffington.—The June term of the Indiana Court was not held owing to the illness of Judge Buffington. The Judge has been quite unwell for some time past, but we are happy to state that he is now rapidly recovering.—*Kit. Free Press.*

A large stock of all kinds of Dry Goods just received at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester, call and examine, ladies, and you will not go away disappointed.

The Temperance League of New Brighton will meet in the M. E. Church in that place on Friday evening. Addresses will be delivered by able speakers. The friends and opponents of the cause are earnestly invited to attend.

T. L. Kennedy, Sec'y.

Just received at Jas. A. Fortune's the largest, best styles, and cheapest line of summer Dry Goods, &c., ever brought to Beaver county. Don't forget to call ladies. Remember no trouble to show goods.

The Engineers of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad have determined on tunneling the hill at Oil City, going in at the mouth of Holliday Run and coming out above the river bridge. The work is too be put under contract forthwith and to be completed within a short time.

A Weak Stomach can be greatly strengthened by the use of Whittlsey's Dyspepsia and Sick Headache Cure. It is the great remedy for all bowel complaints.

John Blair, the gentlemanly conductor of the Brady's Bend Accommodation train, Allegheny Valley Railroad, met with a painful accident at Brady's Bend on Wednesday of last week which will confine him to his home for some time. He was assisting in moving his locomotive on the turn table, when his foot was caught between the cow-catcher and the rail and terribly bruised.

Base Ball Goods,—Caps, Belts, Balls, Bats, Bases, Flags, Score Books, Spiked Shoes, &c.

Croquet sets for $6, $8, $10, $12 and $15. Send for price list to John W. Pittock, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Mahoning Vindicator, just published by J. H. Odell, formerly of the Beaver *Local*, is on our table. It is a good newspaper, neat, clean, well printed and well arranged, and containing a vast amount of reading matter. The only drawback in our estimation is in the politics it advocates. Aside from its political views we wish it success. Odell is able to command pecuniary success.

"My loss is such as cannot be repaired," is the frequent exclamation of those who find their hair turning to the frosts of old age. But such may take courage. "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" will not only restore their hair to the original color, but render it soft and glossy as in youth.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Found Drowned.—A man supposed to be 20 or 25 years of age was found floating in the Ohio river opposite Freedom, on June 23d. He had on striped cassimere pants, flannel shirt and heavy boots. He had been in the water for some considerable time, as the flesh was entirely off his head and parts of his body. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "found drowned."

Colonel Crane, so brutally murdered at Jackson, Miss., by E. M. Yerger, was an Ohio man by birth, and an Ohio judge for years before the war; a son of Judge Crane, one of the leading lawyers of Southern Ohio, and nephew by marriage of Hon. Robert C. Schenk. His body has been brought back to his old home in Dayton, where it has been buried with appropriate ceremonies.—*Salem Republican.*

To beautify and dress the hair, and restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, &c., use Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style.) Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

A Colored man, near Chambersburg, was the other day thrown from a mule which he was riding, but his feet became entangled in the harness, and the mule being frightened ran for more than half a mile before he was stopped, dragging the man, head down, all the way, leaping two fences, striking the man's head against several stumps and finally bringing up short against an apple tree. The man, marvelous to relate, had no serious injury, and was about his work next day.

C. E. Newman, Esq., of the firm of Newman, Case & Shephord, Norwalk, O., says: "It gives me pleasure to testify to you my sincere belief in the valuable qualities of Whittlesey's Dispepsia Cure. My wife has used it repeatedly for Sick Headache, and always with the most gratifying results; says she cannot now keep house without it."

A Murder was committed at the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday last—a negro soldier being the victim and another the perpetrator.—while engaged in cleaning out their quarters in the barricks, Jos. Evans stealthily approached Boyd Williams and dealt him three murderous blows on the head with a hatchet, inflicting wounds which caused his death in a few minutes. They had some difficulty a few months ago, but were on apparently good terms at the time of the murder. Evans is in jail.—*Salem Republican, June 23.*

The Weed Sewing Machine is now the most popular machine before the public. The agent in this county is selling them on such easy terms that no one should be without one. The Weed is always ready for work and accomplishes any kind of sewing in perfect style. Remember that the agent is at New Brighton. Local agents wanted in every town. Address J. Boggs, New Brighton. [jun16 3.

A man named Patrick O'Brien, of Foster township, Schuylkill county, was committed to prison last week, charged with committing a most horrible case of cruelty. He came home one evening, and commenced abusing his wife, accusing her with infidelity, &c. He drove her from the house, and taking his baby, of which he said he was not the father, put it on the grate fire in the room. The child was taken from the fire by a neighbor who heard its screams, but it was shockingly burned, and death put an end to its sufferings in a few days afterwards.

Medical science is making rapid progress—so rapid, indeed, as to render it difficult for practitioners to keep pace with its developments. Tonics are taking the place of drastics, and a careful system of diet and exercise is dispensing with drugs to a remarkable degree. Dr. Bence Jones, of London, has discovered in the animal system a substance called animal quinoidine. To a deficiency of this, in the human system, are evidently due those diseases caused by malarial poison, for it is now well known that these poisions destroy this substance.—Our object then should be to keep the system supplied with material from which this substance is elaborated. In the Zingari Bitters we find just such a combination as is required. The Bitters will positively prevent or cure all malarious diseases.

Sea and river bathing are now in order, and it is to be hoped that people will not indulge in those luxuries with recklessness. Many constitutions are sadly shattered every summer by too much bathing. Bathing is a good thing employed in moderation; but immoderately enjoyed it becomes a very dangerous and damaging thing. Only the the most robust and soundest system can long stand daily sea or river immersions without being impaired. Persons afflicted by organic disabilities should bathe in the sea or river not oftener than every other day, and in no event should they remain in the water longer than ten or fifteen minutes. Any indulgence in bathing extending to half an hour or an huor (which is more frequently the rule than the exception) is highly injurious, although the injury may not be immediately apparent.

A Grand and Merited Success.—We learn that so great has become the demand for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy of late, that instead of grinding and preparing the ingredients which enter into its composition, in a common druggist's mortar, the proprietor has had to resort to a large set of French Bur Mill Stones, which are run by water power. When it is considered that it is but a short time since the remedy was discovered and put on sale, this may truly be said to entirely eclipse the success which has met the remedies of Ayers, Janes, Moffat, Townsend, and the whole fraternity of proprietary medicine venders. Where there is such success, there must be some merit. It is for sale in almost every drug store in the land, and is also sold largely and sent through the mail at sixty cents per package.—*Buffalo Evening Post.*

On Sunday afternoon last, about two o'clock, the upper end of our town was visited with an unusually severe rain and wind storm. For the space of about five minutes it blew a perfect hurricane, blowing down chimneys, fences, signs, tearing up shade and fruit trees by the roots, &c. They new ferry-boat, lying at the wharf, was torn loose from its fastenings and blown upon the bar above the depot, and a large skiff lying on the beach was picked up by the wind and carried about forty feet and dashed to pieces. Large dry goods boxes were twirled along the street as though they were feathers. A small sign hanging above the door of Mr. Leggett's saloon was torn loose and blown through the large show window in Mr. Bright's drug store. Small pieces of boards and shingles were seen flying through the air in all directions, and large boards were lifted from the roofs of out buildings and carried for considerable distances. The lower portion of the village escaped almost entirely.—*Wellsville Union, Jun 24.*

We wish to call particular attention to Seward & Bentley's Constitution Bitters, advertised in our paper this week. Their Bitters are said to be the finest tonic and most agreeable stimulant for the weak and delicate, of any Bitters heretofore in use. They have been used in many localities with the most gratifying results, and are highly recommended by physicians for the preventive of Fevers, Fever and Ague, and all malarious diseases. They create healthy appetite, and strengthen the whole system. We are glad to have them introduced in this section, and hope they will take the place of all the poisonous compounds heretofore palmed off on the invalid as Bitters. From what we have heard said of them by those who ought to know, we are satisfied that a fair trial will convince all that they are as represented—a superior medicinal preparation. They are sold by J. Moore, Druggist, Beaver.

For a cough use "Seward's Cough Cure.

The ten commandments adopted by the "craft" and to be followed:
1. Enter softly.
2. Sit down quietly.
3. Subscribe for the paper.
4. Don't touch the poker.
5. Engage in no controversy.
6. Don't smoke.
7. Keep six feet from the table.
8. Don't talk to the printer.
9. Hands off the papers.
10. Eyes off the manuscript.

Quite an extensive conflagration occurred at Meyer's Mills in Summit township, Somerset county, on the 17th inst. The fire broke out at Webber's clothing and variety store, and was occasioned by the upsetting and explosion of an oil lamp. The house was entirely consumed and but few of the goods were saved. Several kegs of powder and barrels of coal oil were in an adjoining building, and during the fire they ignited and exploded, bursting out the walls of the house and scattering the debris in every direction. Many persons were found to be slightly injured after the explosion.

California wines, it is stated, are lacking only in age to compete with the products of European vineyards. The wine growers, therefore, must become more firmly established in the business and invest a greater amount of capital, so as to keep a large stock of wine on hand. A serious obstacle is the want of railroad transportation between San Francisco and the interior. At present, in many instances, it costs more to bring the wine from the places where the grapes are raised to San Francisco than to pay the freight on the same quantity from France or Germany to California.

Col. Samuel Young has retired from the editorial chair of the Clarion *Independent Banner*, which he has filled very creditably for the past 18 years.—The *Banner* was but a new series, we believe, of the *Register*, established in 1842, by D. W. Foster, Esq., who has since deceased. Mr. Young had literary notoriety before he became a newspaper publisher. He proposes to establish a weekly paper at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, to be called the Brady's Bend *Republican*. Mr. Young will command success, and have a political influence which will be felt next October.

The weather! that never ceasing topic of interest, after the few cool days in the early part of last week, became warm about Wednesday, and has been quite sultry ever since. The mercury has ranged from 80° to 90° in the shade, while alternate sunshine and showers have had a most favorable effect upon the corn crop, which up to that time had been quite backward. Fears are entertained that the heat and the moisture may generate rust in the wheat, but we will look at the bright side and hope for the best. The weather has been highly favorable to the grass and grain crops and they promise an abundant yield.

Improvements in Beaver are progressing during the present season. The Presbyterian Church, on the Diamond, is now in the hands of architects and builders who are enlarging and re-modling it. The Methodist Episcopals have a new church under contract, to be constructed this summer; Alex. Reed is just finishing off a beautiful brick dwelling; I. N. Atkins is finishing a splendid large two-story dwelling; the Beaver Female Seminary is undergoing painting and repairs, and M. S. Quay is constructing a palatial building on the corner of Third Street and the Diamond. The public square is being leveled up from the excavations of the cellar of the latter. We are happy to announce these evidences of our prosperity.

John Root, of Reading, an employee of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, had his spine dislocated and three ribs broken on Friday last, while repairing a coal car on the Lebanon Valley, near the Paxton creek. Mr. Root was under the car when a Schuylkill and Susquehanna freight engine backed up several coal cars, which set the one in which he was working in motion, dragging him a considerable distance. The accident occurred in a curve of the road, which prevented the engineer seeing Mr. Root, consequently no blame attaches to him. The injured man was conveyed to the Lebanon Valley depot, in Harrisburg, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was taken to his home in Reading.

Ex-President Buchanan's tomb has been completed and placed over his grave at Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster. It is a plain tomb ornamented with a wreath of oak leaves and acorns around the ovola of the cap; it consists of a single block of Italian marble from the quarries of Carrara. Its length is six feet three inches, in width three feet, its hight three feet six inches. On one side of the tomb is carved the name "Buchanan," on the other side is the following inscription which was written by Mr. Buchanan prior to his death with directions that it be inscribed on his tomb:

Here rest the remains of
James Buchanan,
Fifteenth President of the United States,
Born in Franklin Co., Pa., April 23,
1791.
Died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868.

Commencement at the Seminary.—The Annual Sermon, preached by the Rev. Mills, was a practical, soul stirring production, and was listened to by a very large and intelligent audience.—The choir introduced the exercises with a well executed anthem. The Rev. Joshua Monroe, the oldest minister of the Pittsburgh Conference, and one of the founders of the Institution, and for many years the President of the Board of Trustees, made the opening prayer, while Rev. Ira Eddy, the oldest minister of the Erie Conference, also participated in the exercises—a pleasing coincidence. Rev. Mr. Lowary, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Hollingshead, of the Bridgewater M. E. church, also took a part. The middle pews were filled with the pupils and alumnae of the institution.

To such of our readers as receive the Argus in time, we would say do not fail to attend the Concert on Tuesday night. The Annual Address, by the Rev. Dr. Wythe, of New Castle, will well repay a hearing, as well as the address by Rev. Dr. Dempsey, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Cattle Speculation.—On Saturday night last two men were overhauled on the Cumberland road about eight miles from Bedford, with thirty head of cattle which they had stolen from the farm of John Shoemaker, one mile above the Bedford Springs. They came to Bedford on Saturday morning and "got in" with S. S. Fleegle, of Harrison township, to whom they made a proposition to engage with them in a speculation, at the same time disclosing to him their plan of operation. Fleegle evaded a direct answer and said he would consult with them in a short time. Whereupon he went to the Sheriff, and reported in full and was deputized by him to act as detective, with instructions to coincide with them in all their arrangements. Fleegle went back, accepted their proposition, and the trio started on their night's mission. The Sheriff and Deputy with John Defibaugh followed a short time after, and made the wholesale capture about midnight. The thieves gave the names of E. Foreman and Abraham Davis, and said they were from Maryland. One of them says he has been in the "biz" for ten years, and boasts that he is acquainted with the particulars of the escape of one Hammond, a horse thief who broke jail here some years ago. Let them be punished to the full extent of the law.—*Bedford Inquirer, June 25th.*

The *Radical*, in speaking of the editors' cake, at the M. E. Festival, on the 17th inst., says:

"The bidding on this cake was some-"what spirited for a time, but a gentle-"man who is backed by an Allegheny "mountain coal bank, entered the ring "and checked on his bank till he dis-"tanced all competitors, and succeeded "in buying up the cake, which he pre-"sented to the Argus office. The boys "did not want it bad enough to bet their "whole pile on it against the coal bank "aforesaid." * * * * * * Eye witnesses can testify that the "boys" did want the cake amazing "bad." The gentleman so flippantly alluded to above, drew his checks in favor of the Argus with the utmost good humor, notwithstanding the insolence of some of the aforesaid "boys." He took his stand for the Argus boldly and squarely, whilst the "boys," when pressed for votes as they were almost continually, would rush frantically out of the house, and into the darkness where, if they did not draw upon some "coal bank," at least drew very heavily upon some individual or individuals, who lacked the nerve to espouse publicly the cause of their favorite.

The old and reliable firm of J. W. Barker & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., always ready to accommodate and please their numerous customers, have opened a new establishment at No. 20 Sixth street (late St. Clair,) and at the new as well as the old will always be found as large, varied and well selected stock of Dry Goods as can be found west of the mountains.—Their salesmen are obliging and courteous, considering it no toruble to show goods. As the senior member of the firm resides in the east, and makes all the purchases for the House, they are enabled to offer seasonable goods at considerable lower prices than any other house. We would advise all who visit the city to call at their establishments, either on Market or Sixth streets, and examine their goods and prices for themselves as we are convinced they can save money by so doing. To the trade this House offers superior inducements, and country merchants will find it to their interest to call.

A Fortunate Baby.—The enterprising town of Keedysville boasts a lively boy of three summers, who has two grand mothers, and four great grand mothers. This highly favored youth, who rejoices in the caresses of so many excellent old ladies, each of whom thinks him a prodigy of beauty and smartness, is named Winter Baker, and is the son of Mr. Edw. D. Baker, of Keedysville. His four great grand mothers are Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hammond, and Mrs. Stockslager, all of whom are widows, and all live in the vicinity of Keedysville. Their average age is 77 years. The two grand mothers are Mrs. Ezra Baker and Mrs. Jacob A. Thomas. All of the great grand mothers are the mothers of large families, and each is the head of a long line of descendants. Mrs. Baker has enjoyed the affectionate regard of 87 persons, who decended directly from her; 12 children, 57 grand children, and 18 great grand children. Two hundred and five persons have decended from these four ladies, most of whom are now living, and seem to have inherited the vigor of constitution and robust health that characterize their ancestral line.

We safely conclude that pure air, early marriage, and active, busy lives are the great promoters of virtue, health and population.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

China Mattings for Summer.—All our readers who have used China matting as a covering for floors during the hot summer, know how much cooler and pleasanter it is than warm, woolen carpet. We can advise all to buy this China matting, because it is not only cool and pleasant, but it is also very cheap, being only about one half the price of carpet, and, if of good quality, very durable. The largest assortment of China matting we have seen is at Oliver McClintock & Co.'s, No. 21 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. They have all the different varieties; plain and white; red and white check; mottled, and a great many different patterns of fancy mattings. Oliver McClintock & Co., have also the largest and most complete stock of carpets of all grades, and still keep up their established reputation of selling all goods in their line at very low prices, and cheaper than any other house in the trade. The liberal and wide extended patronage bestowed upon them is proof of success in their endeavor all the time to keep the largest and best stock of goods in this region of country, and at the lowest price.

There are very few of the many who carry watches who ever think of the complexity of its delicate mechanism, or of the extraordinary and unceasing labor it performs, and how astonishingly well it bears up and does its duty under what would be considered very shabby treatment in almost any other machinery. There are many who think a watch ought to run and keep good time for years and not even a drop of oil on it, who would not think of running a common piece of machinery a day without oiling, the wheels of which do but a fraction of the service. We were forcibly struck with this thought the other day, upon hearing a person remark that by way of gratifying his curiosity he had made a calculation of the revolutions which the wheels in a watch make in a day and a year. The result of this calculation is as suggestive as it is interesting. For example—the main wheel makes four revolutions in 24 hours, or 1,460 in a year; the second or centre, 24 revolutions in 24 hours, or 8,760 in a year; the third wheel 192 in 24 hours, or 69,090 in a year; the fourth wheel (which carries the second hand) 1,440 in 24 hours, or 525,600 in a year; the fifth, or scrape wheel, 12,964 in 24 hours, or 4,728,400 revolutions in a year; while the beats or vibrations made in 24 hours are 388,800, or 141,812,900 in a year.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says:—About half past four o'clock on Friday afternoon, a little boy named Valentine Koegler, aged seven years, was run over and instantly killed, on Carson, at the corner of John street, East Birmingham, by the band wagon owned by Wm. Ward, of this city. At the time stated the little boy Koegler and a number of others were near the band wagon; a man seated therein was distributing theatre bills, and little Koegler observing one fall about two feet from the wheels of the wagon ran to pick it up. Just as he was rising to his feet another boy jostled against him and he fell across the track of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, and between the wheels of the wagon. The hind wheel ran partly on the boy's head and dragged him for about a yard, and it passed over him. The wagon was moving very slowly at the time. There were about three hundred children on the street just then. When the unfortunate lad was picked up he was found to be quite dead. He was carried to the residence of his parents on an alley below Carson street. Subsequently Mr. Wendell Koegler, father of the deceased boy, went before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, and made information against Mr. Ward, who was driving at the time of the sad accident, charging him with manslaughter. A warrant was issued and officer McCready arrested the accused, who was afterwards released on bail. Ald. Neeper was notified of the accident, and proceeding to the house summoned a jury and held an inquest.

We understand that since the finding of the jury that the information made against Mr. Ward will be withdrawn.

A New York lawyer, last week surprised one of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, by informing him that he had received a legacy of forty thousand dollars, and paying him two thousand dollars as an instalment of the reality.

A Swindler.—The Hanover *Spectator* says: An individual, representing himself as an agent of the great One Dollar Sale House of Belcher, James & Co., Boston, Mass., made his appearance in our town last week, and endeavored to swindle various parties out of sums of money. His manner of doing business was, by offering unheard of inducements, such as silver watches, silk dresses, twenty yards all wool carpeting, &c., at one and two dollars each, to induce persons to raise Clubs for the Dollar Sale, they giving him the money to send for the goods, which he represented would be forwarded by express. Of course it was not the rascal's intention to send for the goods at all, but to pocket the money and slope.

The people in town being a little too sharp to be "taken in and done for," he removed his quarters to M'Sherrystown and several of the other adjoining villages, where, we learn, he succeeded in swindling numerous persons of various sums of money. He suddenly left on Monday evening, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him.—He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, red complexion, with red hair, beard and moustache, and has an unmistakable thievish look. The press should pass him around and warn their readers, as he will doubtless try the same game in other sections of the State, if he has not already done so, he having stated while here that he had succeeded in raising numerous large clubs in Lancaster and Dauphin counties.

Frightful Accident.—On Wednesday last, an accident of a strange and perilous character, occurred on the farm of Mr. Lindsay Renfrew, about two miles South of Fayetteville, in Guilford township. It seems that Mr. Renfrew had two colored men, whose names we were unable to learn, plowing corn for him, and a little boy, son of Jacob Sponhour, setting it up. When work was stopped in the evening, the colored men concluded to ride to the barn. They each mounted a mule, and one of them took the boy behind him. They had gone but a short distance, when the animals became frightened at a coat falling to the ground, and commenced plunging and threw the boy off; but he escaped unhurt. The colored men were also thrown off, and one foot of each caught in the chain traces; one was dragged some distance, but the mule springing over a fence pulled him along when he became disentangled. The other one was more unfortunate, being hauled over the ground about half a mile.—Mrs. Renfrew, who was near by, on seeing the animal running toward her, attempted to get over a fence, accidentally fell back, and, remarkable as it may appear, the mule sprang entirely over her and over the fence; the colored man in his perilous position! The animal then ran some distance through a clearing, the colored man's body striking a number of stumps. The man was then thrown violently against an apple tree, the concussion breaking some part of the gears, thus releasing him. Dr. Byers, of Fayetteville, was immediately sent for, and on his arrival discovered that the only injury sustained by the colored man was a small cut in the back of the head and many bruises though slight on the body. This is certainly one of the most remarkable accidents and singular escapes from death that we have been called upon to chronicle, yet true in every respect, as it was witnessed by several persons.—*Franklin Repository, June 23rd.*

A Man who has not Slept for Four Years.—The Lancaster *Express* says: "A very singular case of wakefulness has just been brought to our notice. A man named Herr, a cabinet maker, residing in Lampeter Square, and about sixty years of age, has not had a half-hour's continuous sleep for nearly four years. The case was thus stated to us: About four years since, a daughter of Mr. Herr, became ill, and Mr. H. watched at her bedside, day and right, for six weeks, when she died. All this time he took no sleep, stating that he felt no desire for it. A few days after the death of his daughter he ran a nail in his foot, and this confined him to his bed for seven or eight weeks, not an hour of which time could he obtain sleep. After recovery from his wound he still failed to obtain rest from sleep, and so the matter continued to go on from week to month, and from month to year. His health has suffered, and he complains of great debility. He applied to a leading physician of this city, who prescribed for him a strong opiate, but it had no more effect upon him, as he says, than a snap of his finger. He again applied to the same physician, requesting that the dose be increased. To this the physician objected, stating that it would be dangerous. Mr. H. said he did not care, and another opiate was prepared, strong enough, it is alleged, to put three or four ordinary men to sleep and never wake up again. This had no better effect than the first, and the physician refused to administer any more doses of that kind, but advised his patient, as a last resort, to get on a "high old bender." This experiment has not been tried, and it may be a question whether he can swallow enough of liquor to produce intoxication and soporiferousness. Mr. Herr is a sober and industrious man, but in consequence of his malady is unable to do any physical labor. It is certainly a strange case.

The trial of the Clearfield County Bank robbers takes place this week at Clearfield. A number of our citizens concerned in the capture of two of the robbers at Centerville, finding money, &c., have gone to attend the trial as witnesses. The third man, named Lamoine was captured in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 5th inst. The following account of the capture of the third party is given by the St Louis *Republican*:

"On May 12th the First National Bank at Clearfield, Pa., was entered and robbed of about $20,000. The bank was broken into during the night, the door of the safe was ripped open and the money taken out. Next morning the burglars were pursued, and two of them caught, one of them being the notorious safe blower known as Jack Nelson, alias "California Jack." The third man, named Eddie E. Lamoine, made his escape and arrived in this city on Tuesday last. Meanwhile a requisition was procured from Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, on Gov. McClurg, and armed with this document the cashier of the Clearfield Bank, Mr. Daniel W. Moore, came on to Missouri, and going up to Jefferson City, procured a warrant for the arrest of Lamoine. Yesterday the matter was placed in hands of the Chief of Police, and the latter detailed officers Harrigan and Tracy to make the arrest.—Lamoine was arrested by them about four o'clock, at his residence on Franklin, near Garrison avenue. He offered no resistance. The prisoner was delivered over to Mr. Moore, who, accompanied by officer Tracy, left last evening for Clearfield, Pa., where the robbery was committed. Lamoine was arrested sometime since, on suspicion of having been connected with the safe robbery of the Franklin county (Mo.) treasury of some $10,000, but was acquitted. He has been engaged in the liquor business on the northeast corner of Fourth and Green streets, under the firm of Lamoine & Co. He had been in business at that place some sixth months, and broke up about three weeks ago. He is about thirty-five years of age, and has a wife and children in this city.—*Batler Herald.*

Last week two brothers, residing in Sharon, Mercer county, Pa., by the names of Rufus and Daniel Williams, iron workers by trade, drove over to Hubbard to have a spree, in the afternoon. During the continuance of it, while both were engaged in eating cheese with their pocket knives, some difficulty arose as to their respective merits as marksmen, both having served in the army, during which Rufus, the youngest, turned the knife in his hand and struck his brother a back-handed blow with it, penetrating to the heart, remarking that he could beat him stabbing any way. The injured man, instead of attempting to defend himself, passed his own knife over to his brother and told him to stab him again. Daniel died the next morning from the effects of the wound, and the fratricide, who had been arrested, was taken before Justice Mitchell, who upon examination, bound him over and sent him under guard to Warren, where he was turned over to the Sheriff for safe keeping. The parties were Welshmen, and the appearance of the murderer is repulsive and brutal.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

To My Wife.

(The following exquisite ballad was written by Joseph Brennan, an Irish exile, who died in New Orleans some years ago of consumption, aged 28 years. It was while suffering and nearly prostrated with this dreadful malady that his yearning for her he loved and left behind until he could prepare for them a home in this country, found their way into verse. It is touchingly beautiful. Can you give it a place in the Argus?) M.

Come to me dearest; I'm lone without thee;
Day time and night time I'm thinking about thee.
Night time and day time in dreams I behold thee;
Unwelcome the waking that ceases to fold thee.
Come to me darling my sorrows to lighten;
Come in thy beauty to bless and to brighten.
Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly;
Come in thy loveliness, queenly and holy.
Swallows will flit round the desolate ruin,
Telling of spring and its joyous renewing.
And thoughts of thy love and its manifold treasure,
Are circling my heart with a promise of pleasure.
Oh! spring of my spirit! oh. May of my bosom,
Shine out of my soul till it bargoon and blossom.
The waste of my life has a rose root within it;
And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it
Figures that moves like a song thro' the even—
Features lit up by a reflex of Heaven.
Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,
Where sunshine and shadow are chasing each other.
Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and simple,
And opening their eyes from the heart of a dimple.
Oh! thanks to the Savior, that even thy seeming
Is left to the exile to brighten his dreaming.
You have been glad when you knew I was gladdened,
Dear are you sad now to know I am saddened?
Our hearts ever answered in tune and in time love,
As octave to octave and rhyme into rhyme love.
I cannot weep but your tears will be flowing;
You cannot smile but my cheek will be glowing.
I would not die without you at my side; love,
You will not linger when I shall have died, love.
Come to me dear, ere I die of my sorrow;
Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow.
Strong, swift and fond as the words which I speak love,
With a song on your lips and a smile on your cheek love.
Come, for my heart in your absence is weary;
Haste, for my spirit is sickened and dreary!
Come to the arms that alone should caress thee,
Come to the heart that is throbbing to press thee.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Office of the Pitts. Gazette, Monday, June, 28, 1869.

BUTTER—Is in pretty good supply and the market is quiet and unchanged; sales of good to prime at 23@25.

BEANS—Dull at $2@2,25.

CHEESE—Is dull and in good supply but unchanged; quotations may be given at 15@16 for Common Western Reserve; 17@18 for Factory and 19@20 for Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Is very dull, and to use a common expression, about "played out" for this season. Holders are anxious to realize and there are no established quotations.

EGGS—Unchanged at 18c.

FEATHERS—Supply in hands of commission men almost exhausted.—Live geese may be quoted at 85@90, to the trade, and $1 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Is firm, though the demand has not improved much, and prices are relatively lower here than in the west. We continue to quote at $6@6,50 for Spring Wheat brands, and $7@7,50 for Winter, as to quality.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited supply and firmer, and compared with last week prices are higher; we now quote at $1,30@1,35 for Red, as to quality.—Corn is in rather better demand and higher; sales of mixed at 74@75, and yellow at 80@83. Oats a shade stronger though as yet unchanged; may be quoted at 65@66 on track and 68@70 in store. Rye also is in better demand and higher, with sales at $1,15@1,18, and quotations may be given fairly at $1,15@1,20. Nothing doing in Barley.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Scales of 42 loads at $21@25 for old, and $21 for new.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May12:1y

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
may12:1y] No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

Died.

FISHER—On June 8th, 1869, at his late residence in Beaver Falls, Mr. R. H. Fisher, in the 50th year of his age. The deceased formerly resided at West Wendell, Conn.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.—In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the balance in the hands of S. Magaw, Esq., administrator of the estate of Horatio N. Kennedy, dec'd. On motion, the Court appoint W. J. Morlan, Esq. Auditor to distribute said balance to and among those legally entitled thereto.

JOHN. A. FRAZIER, Clerk of O. C.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in New Brighton, on the 16th day of July 1869, at 9 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. W. S. MORLAN, Auditor.
je30:3w

JOS. HORNE & CO.

77 & 79 MARKET ST.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Would invite the attention of Dealers to their Large and Choice Assortment of Goods, embracing:

Straw Bonnets and Hats
Ribbons and Flowers,
Millinery Goods,
Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Seasonable Underwear,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Hosiery and Gloves,
Suspenders, Shirts,
Ties, Furnishing goods,
White Goods,
Paper Goods,
Fancy Goods,
And Notions.

Stock kept up during the Summer, all departments complete. Orders promptly attended to.

Just the stock to sort up from.

jel1—1m

Miscellaneous.

In The District Court of the United States, For the Western District of Pennsylvania. John M. Bishop, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act. By order of Court Notice is given, to all persons who have proved their debts and other persons interested, to appear on the 7th day of July 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., before P. O. KNOX, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at the Hurst House in New Brighton, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
June 16:3w

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

79 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.,

Have just received a Large and Well Selected Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Plows, Harrows, Mowing Machines, Cultivators, Shovel-plows, Fruit Ladders, Horse Hay-Forks, and Rakes, &c., &c.

Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Sythes, Snaths, Sythe-stones, Grain Cradles, Hay, Manure and Spading Forks, Grass Hooks, &c., &c. Remember the place, two doors below depot. SIGN OF THE PADLOCK. [je16:1w

LOOK HERE.

Spring and Summer Goods.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *Pa.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:tf

To Bridge Contractors.

Commissioners' Office, Beaver, June 1, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, by the Board of County Commissioners, until SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869, at 12 o'clock, m., for the masonry and superstructure (wood or iron) of a bridge of twenty-five feet span, over North Branch of Brady's Run near John Veon's in Brighton Tp, also a bridge over Big Travis Creek, near James Whitham's in Hanover tp, length of span forty feet. The roadway of each bridge to be sixteen (16) feet wide.

Plans and Specifications for the masonry may be seen at this office until July 3d.

Proposals for Iron Bridges will not be considered unless accompanied with a statement giving the total weight of the cast and wrought iron, the general working strength, and the ultimate or breaking strength per linear foot, as well as the greatest local load the bridges will sustain.

Also, the taking down and re-building of the East abutment of the bridge near Patterson's Mill, in Darlington township. Bids must specify amount per perch.

Also, the roofing and repairing of the Independence bridge, in Independence township.

Also, the roofing of the bridge across Raccoon Creek, known as the "Link Bridge."

By order of County Commissioners.
JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk.
je16:3t] Radical & Local copy.

Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove.—The proprietor of the Bridgewater Foundry tenders his thanks to a generous public for their very liberal patronage, and informs them that he has completed and is now manufacturing the Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove. In which all the defects, real or imaginary, ever discovered in the old pattern have been remedied, the front and the oven enlarged and remodeled, fire back remodeled after the most durable one ever made in

THIS COUNTRY,

and other improvements both useful and ornamental.

The 5000 families that I have supplied with the old pattern of Crystal Palace Stoves (or the Beaver stove, as they are called in the country) will readily testify that they are the best cooking and baking stoves that are made in this country.

The advantages of the improved one is increased weight and draught enlarged bake oven, enlarged front and doors, and open grate, and most of all a straight and perpendicular fire backs, which in the judgment of experienced experts is the most durable pattern of stove back that can be used.

Send your orders to Thos. Campbell, Rochester post office. No change in prices. Teams and spring wagons on hand to deliver stoves in any part of the surrounding country, old stoves, scraps, &c., taken in exchange. Second-hand stoves always on hand and for sale cheap.
aug11:tf. THOS. CAMPBELL.

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver county, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the 1 th day of June, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$177,612 29
Overdrafts	192 56
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	31,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent	6,547 96
Due from other National Banks	5,165 73
Banking House	14,141 76
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses ... 1,421 63	
Taxes paid ... 2,365 75	3,787 38
Cash items	4,240 32
Bills of other National Banks	300 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	97 20
Coin	1,675 20
Legal Tender Notes	24,101 00
	$391,641 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	17,080 00
Discount ... 4,241 58	
Exchange ... 4,927 78	
Interest ... 1,863 69	11,029 05
National bank circulation outstanding	92,549 00
State	100 00
Deposits	67,883 12
	$391,641 17

State of Pennsylvania, County of Beaver, ss: I, Edward Hoops, Cashier of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 19th of June, 1869.
CHARLES HOOPS, Notary Public.

Correct: BENJ. WILDE, MILTON TOWNSEND, R. R. EDGAR, Directors.

BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.

No 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Entire stock closing out at a great reduction to make a change in our business.

Fancy and Plain Colored Silks, Black Silks, all the best makes, Grey Dress Goods for suits, French and Irish Poplins, Black and Colored Alpaccas, Grenadines, worth 38 cts. for 20 cents, Figured Linens, worth 62 cents for 25 cents, Chintz worth 38 cents for 25 cents, White Quilts worth $3 for $2, Mozambiqus worth 45 cents for 31 cents, Blankets, soiled, worth $5,50 for $3 50, Table Linens, Towels, Crash, Napkins, Diapers, Bleached Muslins, Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting, Pillow Case Muslins, Cassimeres for Men and Boys' wear. Stock all new and best lot in the city

jun 23tf

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy that has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment and is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures not by stopping cough but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter, collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects the fibres become hardened and unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing diseases beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates from men and women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per bottle, $14 per doz. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D. No. 232 North 2d street, Philadelphia Pa.
apr21:3m.

Miscellaneous.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east, with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Provisions,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at whole sale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,

Feed. Grain, &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage; we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may12:1y.

Wall Paper

For Spring of 1869.

At No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large stock of new and elaborate designs of Paper Hangings, suited for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls and Chambers, together with goods of the Lowest Cost, now opening, and to which constant additions will be made. All to be disposed of at prices to suit the times.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mar17:3m.

ROCHESTER MARBLE - WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS:

HEAD & FOOT STONES;

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

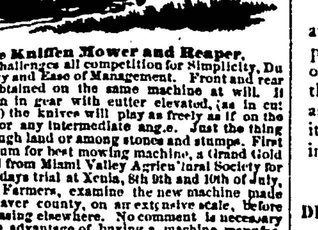
All persons desiring any thing in our line

Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere.

[mar17:6m



The Kniffen Mower and Reaper. Challenges all competition for Simplicity, Durability and Ease of Management. Front and rear cut obtained on the same machine at will. If thrown in gear with cutter elevated, (as in cut above) the knives will play as freely as if on the level or any intermediate angle. Just the thing for rough land or among stones and stumps. First premium for best mowing machine, a Grand Gold Medal from Miami Valley Agricultural Society for three days trial at Xenia, 8th 9th and 10th of July, last. Farmers, examine the new machine made in Beaver county, on an extensive scale, before purchasing elsewhere. No comment is necessary on the advantage of buying a machine manufactured convenient to the place where used. Call and examine our works.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL PLOW CO.
feb 10:tf Manufactory, Rochester.

Medicinal.

SEWARD & BENTLEY'S CONSTITUTION BITTERS. *The best tonic in use*

A PERFECT CURE

For Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Acidity of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heart-burn, Jaundice, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Intestines.

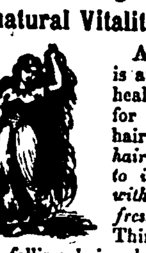
Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.

je30:1y

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

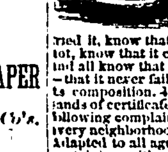
Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

mar17:1y.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 30, 1868.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

The Last Crowning Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

Nine o'clock of a lovely April morning, with the air breathing soft scents of budding grass and early spring violets, while overhead the blue sky stretched its dazzling dome like an arch of glittering sapphire!

"It's spring in good earnest," said Mr. Petro Peterson, as he sat at his window, his heels poised on the extreme outer ledge, and a fragrant Havanna perfuming the surrounding atmosphere. "Heigho! I can almost fancy how the dandelions are starring over the hills of the old New Hampshire farm where I was born! Who would think that it was the 26th of April already? And my house not let. What can the real estate agents be thinking of?"

Mr. Petro Peterson was a stout, bald-headed gentleman of some six and forty years of age, with bright hazel eyes and a neat and compact little figure—one of those men whose very air and gait, even though they were never to speak a word, make the perpetual proclamation, "I am a man of money and position!"

"I don't see why Mrs. Parker wanted to give up the house," went on Mr. Peterson in his unsyllabled soliloquy. "She says it's because the price of board is falling, and she can't afford to keep up the establishment! A great mistake! She's the only woman I ever knew who could make a real French omelette, or knew what *cafe noir* meant! Dear me!—it's a sad, unsettled state of affairs for me! I'm almost tempted to wish—*almost*, I say—that I had married some nice sensible little girl twenty years ago; for—dear me, what can all that ringing at the door mean? Why don't Mrs. Parker answer it? Do the people mean to pull the wire out bodily, I wonder."

He had just tossed his cigar out of the window, with the intention of himself hastening to the rescue, when a red handed servant girl came up to his apartment, breathless and eager.

"What is it, Hannah?" he cried, irascibly.

"If ye plaze, sir, the mistress has gone to mar-r-ket, an' there's no one to show the house. I tould them, would they come again, but they said perhaps Mr. Payterson would oblige them!"

"Very cool of them, upon my word!" cried Mr. Peterson, mentally execrating the whole race of house hunters. "Tell them we don't show the house except between the hours of ten and two—tell them—"

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Peterson," cried a voice as soft and sprightly as the notes of the blue bird now tuning its silver pipe in far off woods, "but mamma and I have so many places to call, and we thought you wouldn't mind our seeing the house!"

It was Jeannie Cope, a brown-eyed, dimpled checked little fairy, with curls like the April sunshine, a fresh complexion, and the trimmest of all imaginable figures. And Mr. Peterson's wrath melted away like a morning vapor before her pretty insolence of demeanor, as she stood in the door way balancing a fairy parasol on her finger, and looking with saucy artlessness round his bachelor sanctum, while Mrs. Cope's matronly countenance appeared in the back ground.

Petro Peterson kicked a stray slipper under the table, and threw his dressing gown over a huge meerschaum stand, striving to appear as disembarrassed as possible.

"Very happy to see you, I'm sure," he said, turning red, and wishing he had "tidied up" a little before he sat down to his matutinal cigar. "Anything that I can do for you—"

"You can allow us the privilege of looking at your house," said Jennie, coaxingly. "I—that is, mamma has got to move, and although the rent of this house must be very high, she thought of taking a few boarders, in order to meet her expenses!"

"Exactly so," said the mild Mrs. Cope.

"Are you going to move elsewhere?" asked Jeannie of our hero, as she glanced at his already half-packed trunks.

"My landlady is," groaned Mr. Petro Peterson. "It's awful to be at the mercy of a landlady, my dear Miss Cope!"

"But it's all your fault!" cried Jeannie, with a roguish sparkle in her lovely blue eyes.

"All my fault?"

"To be sure—why didn't you get married?"

"Because I was a fool!" said our bachelor, inspired by the roses on Jeannie's cheek, and the coral of her laughing lips.

"And why don't you get married now?" pursued the relentless little sprite.

"Would you?" questioned Mr. Peterson, gravely, "if you were I?"

"Of course I would. Get married and board with us. Mamma will give you this room, and—"

"My dear!" checked Mrs. Cope, gently.

"My dear madam," cried Mr. Peterson, still with his eyes fixed on Jeannie's lovely face, "I assure you I think it is a charming, excellent idea."

And all through their journey from cellar to French roof, while Mrs. C. considered the relative advantages of this room and that, Jeannie fluttered to and fro like a graceful little humming bird, and Mr. Peterson kept revolving this same "excellent idea" in his mind.

"Miss Jeannie," he said, somewhat awkwardly, as they returned down stairs, "supposing I should—ahem—adopt your suggestion, what would be your fancy in furnishing a suite of rooms?"

"Let me see," said Jeannie, looking composedly around, "I'd paper the rooms in white and gold; and I'd fill the windows with canary birds and plants; and I'd have a blue carpet, and blue silk chairs, and blue sofas."

"You like blue?"

"Very much; its my favorite color, sir."

"Blue it shall be then!" cried the delighted bachelor. "Mrs. Cope if you should decide to take the house, you will please reserve these rooms for me, and—and—Mrs. Peterson, ma'am, at fifty dollars a week!"

"I shall be very happy, sir," said Mrs. Cope. "Jeannie stop laughing; you behave exactly like a little school girl. You will give till to-morrow morning, sir, to decide whether I shall take it?"

"Certainly, ma'am, certainly."

And with a tender pressure to Jeannie's little white velvet hand, Mr. Petro Peterson bowed the widow and her pretty daughter down the steps.

"It's as good as settled," muttered Mr. Peterson, rubbing his hands complacently. "By Jove! she's grown to be the prettiest girl in town. Mrs. Petro Peterson!—it don't sound so very badly after all. I'll show the young slips what the old bachelor can do in the way of matrimony very shortly."

"As he turned, chuckling, to enter the front door, already in imagination leading Jeannie Cope to the flower decked altar, a light footfall sounded on the steps behind him, and a slender, good looking young man of some four or five and twenty, stood beside him.

"Good morning, uncle," he cried, breathlessly.

"Good morning, Joe," returned Mr. Peterson, nodding to Mr. Joseph Fraklin, his only nephew. "What brings you here in such a hurry?"

"Is your house let yet, uncle?"

"Yes—no—I don't exactly know," responded Mr. Peterson, a little awkwardly. "Why, what does it matter to you whether it is or not, hey, you young scapegrace?"

"Much, sir. To tell you the truth, I was thinking of renting it myself."

"You!"

"Yes, I. I'm going to be married next week, uncle."

"A very sensible plan," said Mr. Peterson, beamingly.

"I'm glad you approve of it, sir; and in case my wife and I conclude to take a few boarders, can I have your promise to consider you as one of them?"

"That is, in case you take this house?"

"Yes."

"I can't promise; in fact, I think I'm already engaged myself," said Mr. Peterson, importantly. "To speak frankly, Joe, I have some idea of marrying myself."

"You, uncle?" exclaimed Franklin in amazement.

"And why not?" testily demanded Mr. Petro Peterson, his bald crown turning in pink with excitement. "I'm not Methuselah; neither am I a Catholic priest. Why shouldn't I get married?"

"There's no reason on earth why you shouldn't get married, uncle," responded Joe, smothering a laugh, "only, you see, you took me rather by surprise. In that case, why shouldn't we have the pleasure of accommodating both Mrs. Peterson and yourself?"

"Because, sir," said Mr. Peterson, sententiously—"because my mother-in-law that is to be takes boarders, sir—a few boarders, in a genteel sort of way—and I've all but promised myself to her."

"All but. There is a chance yet, then—"

"A very slender one," unwillingly admitted Mr. Peterson.

"And if you should make other arrangements, you will let us have the house?"

"Y—yes, I suppose so."

"There can be no harm in my bringing her to look at the house this afternoon, after office hours?"

"No, I suppose not."

And with this ungraciously accorded permission, he was forced to be content, while Mr. Peterson went back to his room to think about Jeannie Cope.

"I do believe I'm in love," thought our middle aged hero. "I'll take a cigar—no I won't either. Jeannie may object to smoking, and a man that's as good as married ought to be a little careful about such things."

He was making a little pencil estimate about the probable cost of refurnishing the apartments he occupied, with velvet and satin, according to Jeannie's no particularly economical ideas, that same afternoon, when Joseph Franklin entered, flushed and proud.

"She's down in the parlor, uncle!"

"Is she?" said Mr. Peterson. "Sixty-nine and three are seventy-two; and twice that is—"

"You'll come down and see her, uncle?"

"In a minute. Twelve and sixteen, and—there, then, Joe, how can a man add up his accounts with you stamping round the room like a wild buffalo? Yes, yes, I'll go down and see her, and then perhaps I shall have a little peace of my life."

He followed his nephew resignedly down to the parlor, thinking the while of far other things, and suffered himself to be led to the little sofa in the bay window, where a slender young lady was sitting, toying rather nervously with a pink parasol.

"Uncle," said Joe, proudly, "this is my promised wife. Jeannie, this is uncle Petro Peterson."

"Jeannie Cope!" gasped the astonished bachelor.

"You'll give me a kiss, *uncle*, won't you?" said Jeannie, putting up her coral lips in the most bewitching way in the world. "I said it was mamma, this morning; but it was really Joe and I that wanted the house."

"It was, eh?" said Mr. Peterson, with a curious commingling of sensations.

"Yes, and you know you promised to get married and board with us.—He did, indeed, Joe."

The bachelor burst into a historical laugh.

"I was only joking," he said.—"Married, indeed! I'm not such a fool yet. Give me the kiss, Jeannie. I'll stay here, but I'll not refurnish the rooms this year."

So the love dream faded out of Mr. Petro Peterson's mature life. And the bill was taken off the front door; and Mrs. Joseph Franklin has learned to make an omelette that suits even the fastidious taste of her uncle-in-law.

"And it's just as well that fate saved me from making a fool of myself," says Mr. Peterson, exultantly.

HOMELY HETTY.

Hester Gray ran down to the parlor to execute one of the numerous missions with which she was honored by the less energetic members of the family.

As she stood there she was startled by the sound of approaching footsteps, and looked anxiously around for some way of escape.

Hetty might well be pardoned for not caring to be seen in her present attire; especially as she recognized the voice of one of the intruders.—Though near the middle of the afternoon she still wore her morning dress, which though clean was sadly wrinkled; her collar was awry, and the heavy coils of her hair loose and disarranged by the ever restless fingers of little Willie.

Unable to make her escape by the door, she sprang to the recess in one of the windows, drawing the heavy curtains around her so as to effectually conceal her from view.

She had hardly time to do this before Edward Gaylard and Charles Clifford entered, and taking a seat on the sofa, very near to where Hetty stood, half frightened, half amused at their unconscious proximity.

As the girl who had shown them in disappeared to inform the young ladies of their arrival, the conversation between the two gentlemen took a tone and bearing much to confidential and personal to be agreeable to the unwilling listener.

"Mrs. Gray has an unusually interesting family of daughters," remarked Mr. Gaylard.

"Yes, the Misses Gray are certainly very pretty," returned his companion. "With the exception of Hetty." Not but what she might look very pretty in some families, but beside such excessively pretty creatures as Jane, Ellen and Laura, looks decidedly homely."

"Homely?" responded Mr. Clifford. "Miss Hetty homely? Well, yes, I think on the whole that she has a good claim to that title.

Here the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Laura and Jane.

Poor Hetty's mind took in little of the live conversation that followed; though its laughter and merriment jarred harshly on her loving and sorely wounded heart. She thought their visit would never be over, and as soon as it was, and she had an opportunity to escape to her chamber she burst into tears, weeping for some minutes without restraint.

Poor child! She hardly knew until thus rudely destroyed the little romance that her active imagination had been weaving. Now, she was conscious that in her heart she had believed that Mr. Clifford liked, even admired her.

Her cheeks burned as she recalled how often she had unconsciously expressed this feeling and the pleasure it gave her. And all this time he had considered her homely. And her eyes filled afresh with tears at the thought.

You doubtless consider her very foolish, reader. Dear lady, if such you are, wise and philosophic as we will admit you to be, would you like to be called homely? We doubt if any woman does like it, or whether she ever acknowledges to herself that she is so. She may admit that she is not handsome, that she has features quite at variance with the lines of artistic beauty, but that she is so destitute of personal attractions as to merit the appellation of homely is what few women have the courage to believe of themselves, or to hear from the lips of others.

But Hetty with all her foolishness was no coward. She was not afraid to look truth in the face, however disagreeable might be the story told; and going to the mirror gazed long and earnestly on the features reflected there, scrutinizing it in every detail as she had never done before.

We are forced to acknowledge that the reflection presented was not of the most flattering description.

Heroines of romances can weep, *ad libitum*, passing through the "briney flood" only to shine with increased lustre and beauty—indeed that seems to be their normal condition—but on the ordinary mortals, from which our heroine is taken, it has quite a different effect.

The large grey eyes were dim and heavy; the rosy flush had forsaken the cheeks and taken refuge in the tip of a nose, not remarkably ugly, yet evidently constructed more with a view to use than ornament, while the usually frankly smiling mouth had a very woe begone disconsolate expression.

As Hetty gazed she was stung with a feeling of self-contempt that she should have been thus deluded. How could she have believed herself personally attractive, least of all to a man like Charles Clifford.

No, love was not for her—at least not the love she sought. But she would not yield to repinings; she would interest herself in the duties around her; she would take up her life-work strongly and hopefully not doubting but that she would in the end find peace.

But with all her self-condemnation Hetty could not acquit Mr. Clifford of blame. She recalled words and looks, and tones that conveyed more meaning than any words could, and which convinced her that he had wilfully mislead and trifled with her.

"I have been foolish," she thought, "but he has been worse than foolish. He must have been inwardly much amused at my simplicity and credulous vanity; but he will have to seek some other recreation for the future."

They were to have a little social gathering in the evening, to which Hetty had looked forward with pleasure, but from which, now, she would gladly have absented herself. But a course so unexpected would be sure to call forth inquiries; so she determined to appear.

But instead of wearing the dress she had intended, and which—she blushed now as she recalled it—she had thought would make her pleasing in *his* eyes, she chose one of some dark; grave color, attiring herself as plainly as she could for such an occasion.

Contrary to her usual custom Hetty did not make her apperance below until nearly all the guests had assembled.

Mr. Clifford was present, which Hetty felt rather than saw.

The same subtile magnetism warned Mr. Clifford of Hetty's entrance, but he was engaged in lively conversation with Miss Jane, and was too well bred to make any public demonstration of his feelings.

A single glance sufficed to show him where she had retreated, and he soon contrived to make his way to that end of the room and even to secure a seat at her side.

How near we can be to people and yet how far apart.

Mr. Clifford felt this, especially as he looked into Hetty's cold face and averted eyes. How different from the smile and blush with which she had formerly greeted him!

"Are you well to-night, Hetty?"

That look and tone of tender interest would once have called forth very different feelings.

"I am quite well, Mr. Clifford."

"Mr. Clifford!" Could it be that she had taken offence at his calling her by her Christian name? He had often done so of late, and she had evinced no displeasure.

"I feared you might not be well, because you seemed so strange—so different from what I have ever seen you."

"Few of us are what we seem to be. For instance you are not speaking to me as you feel or as you would speak of me to another.

Here, unable to conceal her indignation at what she considered to be the base part he was acting, Hetty arose and took herself to another part of the room, leaving Mr. Clifford astonished and bewildered at her unaccountable words and manner.

He had no further opportunity of speaking to her during the evening, but the more he pondered on it the more he was convinced that some one had been saying something to his discredit, and he determined to seek an early explanation.

With this object in view he called at Mrs. Gray's the next morning.

It being quite early for visitors he found Hetty alone.

She arose at Mr. Clifford's entrance.

"I will speak to my sisters," she said, turning to the door.

"It is not your sisters but you that I have come to see. Please resume your seat and listen to me."

"Mr. Clifford does not discover his usual good taste in seeking the society of one personally so unattractive."

"Unattractive! my dear Miss Hetty; to me you are the sweetest, the most charming——"

"Stay, Mr. Clifford! That you should consider me what I myself heard you call me, I have no right to complain. You doubtless spoke truly and as you thought. But that you should continue to act so false and deceitful a part is what I cannot, will not endure."

"To what do you refer?"

"I refer to what you said to Mr. Gaylard yesterday morning in this room; and which by the merest accident I overheard."

A sudden light flashed on Mr. Clifford's mind.

"Is that all? True I called you homely, that term so wrongly applied and construed—perhaps home*like* would have better expressed my meaning. Dear Hetty, could you have looked into my heart when I spoke thus you would not so strangely have misunderstood me; you would have known that what I said sprang from my faith in your ability to make home the dearest and brightest place on earth. Ah! if you would only content to be the joy and sunshine of my home?"

We all know what a beautifier love is, especially when it is recognized and returned; and certainly Hetty's fairer sisters never looked more lovely than she, as she yielded to the fond embrace to which she was folded.

And we doubt as to whether all their beauty won them such a loving heart or so happy a home as fell to lot of "Homely Hetty.

IN the work by John Estin Cooke, entitled "Wearing of the Gray," the following anecdote occurs: In 1863 the enemy caught an old countryman near Madison Court House and informed him that he must do one of two things—either take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government or prepare to be buried alive. He declined taking the oath, when his captors deliberately proceeded to dig a grave, and when it was finished they led him to it and said:

"Will you take the oath?"

"No!" responded the prisoner.

"You had better."

"I won't."

"If you don't you will be buried alive in that grave within the next five minutes."

The old fellow approached nearer, looked with attention at the yawning pit before him, and then turning around with his hands in his pockets calmly replied:

"Well, go on with your funeral!"

—Over twelve hundred Chinamen arrived at San Francisco on Friday last.

—Eight hundred persons arrested in Paris during the recent election disturbances, have been released, but two hundred are still in Custody.

—Perry Nagle, a butcher, formerly of Memphis, was killed in a row at Helena, Arkansas, Thursday night.

Desperate Defence of a Missouri Bushwhacker

The *World* has an account from St. Louis of a desperate attempt to arrest the notorious bushwhacker Sam Hilderbrand, whose crimes during the war made him an object of general hatred and fear. It appears that James McLean, of Washington county (who was one Hilderbrand's victims) saw him standing in his own dooryard, near Big River Mills, on the 4th instant, and fired a revolver, wounding him seriously in the thigh. Being alone, McLean rturned to town for reinforcements, during which time Hilderbrand made his escape, and was lost sight of until Thursday last, when Mr. Breckenridge, the sheriff of Washington county, received information that he was at his uncle's house, about twelve miles south of Irondale, in St. Francis county.

On Friday, with a force of sixteen officers, the sheriff surrounded the house and demanded a surrender. Hilderbrand gave no reply, but reaching his arm out of the window, took deliberate aim and shot Mr. Breckenridge seriously in the groin and slightly wounded another of the party. Word was then sent to Irondale, Potosi, and Desotó for reinforcements and, in obedience to the telegram, Chief of Police Lee detailed Sergeant Bowen and Officers Voorhis and Macqueen to assist in the capture. They left on the 4 P. M. train on Friday. In the meantime nearly two score of deputies went to Breckenridge' assistance, and, taking refuge in the woods and adjacent houses, kept up a continual fire on the log cabin in which Hilderbrand had sought shelter, and to which a return fire was given, with little damage on either side.

About six o'clock in the evening, McLean, in the midst of a hot fire, climbed up to the roof of Hilderbrand's house and succeeded in setting fire to the roof by means of cotton and turpentine balls. He then descended from the roof and entering the house, commenced firing at Hilderbrand through the chinks, but was soon struck in the breast and instantly killed by a bullet from Hilderbrand's revolver. From this time up to eight o'clock, a period of two hours, nothing was done except to keep a close watch on the premises. At eight o'clock, Hilderbrand crawled out of the back door and escaped to the woods unseen by the sixteen men who surrounded the house. During the cross-firing Hilderbrand was wounded several times, but it is supposed not very seriously.

The St. Louis police force did not reach the scene until Saturday morning, and are, therefore, not responsible for the escape of Hildebrand. The county officers believe that Hildebrand had on a bullet-proof vest, but it is more probable that the shots fired at him were wild and unsteady. But little is known of Hildebrand's history until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he became associated with Quantrell in the guerilla service, and during the progress of the war in Southeast Missouri he is asserted to have been guilty of repeated acts of cruelty. It is rumored that he robbed McLean of a considerble sum af money, and then ravished his sister.

In 1863 he was in command of a small cavalry force at Richwoods, and not long thereafter absolutely quartered an old man, and compelled his aged wife to witness the butchery. On the following day one of his associates was captured near St. Aubert, and, after a drum-head courtmarial of fifteen minutes duration, he was condemned to death, and fell pierced with eight Minie balls. A party from St. Louis will start in immediate pursuit of Hildebrand, and it is believed he will be captured.

The Registry Law.

In the case of Patterson et al. vs. the various city officers of Philadelphia, which was brought to test the new Registry law, Judge Sharswood has delivered an opinion declaring it unconstitutional and void. The decision was based principally upon the distinction made by the act between the rules it provides for the State at large and for the city, making elections not free and unequal in the city, opposing obstructions to the way of free and equal voting, and in other portions of the State offering facilities to that purpose:

In the course of the opinion the following points were presented as showing clearly the "illegality" of the act:

1. By the general system, meaning that provided for the State generally, the officers of the election are chosen, as heretofore, by the election of each election district. In Philadelphia they are to be appointed by a board composed of the alderman of the city, persons chosen by the several wards for the performance of entirely different duties.

2. By the general system, assessors are bound to assess all persons claiming that privilege at any time up to the tenth day before the election. In Philadelphia no assessment can be made after the 20th day of September in every year.

3. By the general system the assessors are bound to assess all who claim a right to vote. In Philadelphia they are to assess only those who are qualified voters at the time of the assessment, and must annex their affidavits to the lists that every person whose name is contained therein is a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

4. By the general system a person whose name is not on the assessors list may prove his qualification on the day of election at the polls. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof at least ten days before the election, and to a different tribunal, the division canvassers.

5. By the general system the claimant of a vote may prove his residence by any one qualified voter of the district. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof, in addition to his own oath or affirmation, by the affidavit of two qualified voters of the division whose names are contained on the assessors division transcript under the head of private householders.

6. By the general system, in order to prove the payment of taxes, the tax receipts need not be produced if the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any. In Philadelphia if his name is not on the original assessor's list, the tax receipt must be produced in addition to proof made by satisfactory evidence that the tax has been paid to the proper person authorized to receive it.

7. By the general system the assessors are to place upon their list and assess all persons claiming a right to vote, without any regard to their condition or station in society. In Philadelphia they are forbidden to assess originally any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors boarding house or restaurant, or any person who has not a fixed residence in the district.

8. By the general system the right of any person claiming to vote may be challenged at the polls on the ground of non-residence by any qualified voter. In Philadelphia no voter whose name is registered can be challenged at the polls on any queston of residence.

9. By the general system persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens under the act of Congress, and who design to be naturalized before the next election, may be assessed. In Philadelphia no one not naturalized on or before the 20th of September can be assessed.

No one would pretend to say that these were not matters of fundamental importance, and in direct violation of the Constitution. The act is, therefore, declared void and of no effect, and the injunction to restrain the various officers from carrying it into operation is granted.

MINISTER WEBB.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The following is a condensed account of Minister Webb's correspondence with the Brazilian Government: In October, 1856, the American whale ship Canada got ashore on the Garris sage, near the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte. Brazilian soldiers, in spite of the remonstrances of Captain and crew, seized the vessel and selling her cargo, deposited the proceeds in the Brazilian treasury. Reclamation was made by our Government. The owners of the vessel renewed their claims in 1864 through Minister Webb for damages and interest to the amount of $400,000. Finally Minister Webb was authorized to compromise on the payment of $70,000, or one-fifth of the original amount. In April last Baron de Colesipe, on behalf of the Brazilian government, rejected this offer, on the ground that the Brazilian Minister at Washington had not advised this government that he had been informed by Mr. Seward of his having issued renewed instructions to the Minister in Brazil, and would until officially informed of the fact through their Minister. Gen. Webb wrote to the Baron, protesting against his taking such absurd ground, and declaring that if it was maintained he should ask for his passport. On the first of May Minister Webb received a note from the Brazilian foreign office, stating that no disrespect was intended toward him, but that the American Government not having announced to the Brazilian Minister at Washington the result of the promised reconsideration, or of the issue of renewed and modified instructions to General Webb, keeps his government in the same state of uncertainty that it was in before, and from which it cannot depart except in such manner as shall have full consideration for the respect due to our Minister, and from one government to the other. On receiving this note General Webb replied in severe language, demanding his passports, and obtained them. As he was preparing to leave for home, he discharged a farewell epistle at the Brazilian authorities, of which the following is a sample sentence:

"If in disregarding my rights and grossly insulting my Government, the present reactionary and proslavery Government of Brazil has also violated the rights which by courtesy belong to my colleagues, they will, doubtless, collectively, or each for himself, do as I have done—do what is necessary in the premises. Brazil has been admitted into the family of civilized nations, and being within the pale, she must be required to discharge the duties she has voluntarily assumed, and be taught to practice the international amenities of the age.

This note appears to have brought the Brazilians to their senses. The Government at once yielded all that General Webb demanded, and diplomatic relations were forthwith restored.

In the Woods.

The Democracy are evidently plunging deeper and deeper into the woods, into gloomy forests and tangling undergrowth of briars and stunted hickories, in the effort to secure a candidate for Governor. It is admitted that the civilian element of the Democratic party is not willing to yield to its military force, while a number of the friends of the great defeated Clymer and woodward, are resolved not to allow a civilian to be nominated for Governor, for the reason that the recognition of any other civilian than either of the great defeated would imply a personal unpopularity such as neither Clymer nor Woodward feel inclined to admit. Hence it is that we see Mr. Clymer in Berks county urging the nomination of Hancock, "whether he will accept or not." It would not be in accordance with Democratic usage for the Democracy of old Berks to allow "any other man" to supercede Clymer as a candidate but a great soldier. Cass and Packer never smelt powder or beheld the gleem of a bayonet. If a civilian can carry the State Clymer must be the man, and if not he, then woodward, say the Berks county unterrified. This is as far as they will allow the nominating convention to go in search of a civilian; and in the event of neither of these gentlemen getting the nomination (which is now probable) then say the Democracy of Berks, we intended to have Hancock at all hazards. This is certainly a heavy muddle. Without the harmonious action of old Berks, it is folly to talk of polling a respectable vote for any Democratic candidate for Governor. Old Berks will not be slighted. Evidently she intends to dictate the candidate: but whether she will succeed or not remains to be seen. Cass is strong in the West. Packer is making great headway in the mining regions, and from what we see and learn of the peculiar manner in which certain men are "supporting," respectively, their rival candidates it is manifest that a large amount of money is being spent by both. They do not want, and will not have if they can prevent it, a soldier like Hancock, as a candidate. Such a spectacle in the campaign would render ridiculous half the orators and organs of that party. On the other hand, Clymer, Woodward & Co., are determined not to be superceded by a civilian. If neither of the last two gentlemen can be nominated then Hancock must be the candidate, on a peace, repudiation platform. This triangular fight partakes a little of the spirit which distinguished the struggle between the cats of Kilkenny. Before it ends somebody's skull will be cracked and more than one pocket emptied.—*State Guard.*

"A DEAD gentleman alive," is the latest New York *Sun* sensation, interpreted in the story of Mrs. Walters who buried her husband about a year ago. During her widow-hood she became acquainted with Mlle. Jeannette Villard, a blonde with a splendid physique and commanding figure, and she liked her so much that she took her to her home. The Villard soon introduced a Mr. Williston into the family, and he called occasionally to see both the widow and her charming *portege*. It was not long before the young man made an impression upon the heart of Mrs. Walters.

And it was not much longer before it became evident that two years could hardly pass and leave Mrs. Walters a widow. And strange as it may seem, Mlle. Villard appeared to look favorably upon the suit of the young soldier. Indeed, she had been instrumental in forwarding the courtship, but had done so under cover, so that no complicity would appear between herself and Williston.

One day Williston was suddenly taken ill and sent for Mrs. Walters. She came, of course, and he confessed to her that Jeannette Villard was his wife, and that he was soon to die. But before he died he must be forgiven by Mrs. Walters—must have her swear, upon her bended knees, that his wife and child should be her care—should never feel want—should become as her own daughter and child. If she would do this, he would die happy. The oath was taken and Williston was supposed to die.

Mrs. Walters at once entered upon the discharge of her sacred trust and presented the Villard with $30,000, after which the latter disappeared from New York. The disconsolate widow became half frantic with grief and sent a force of detectives to discover the body of the Villard, that it might be decently interred. Their efforts proved successful. The Villard was found alive, and living with Williston in a western city. The widow was naturally utterly astonished; but she refused to institute any proceedings for the recovery of her money, which Williston and his accomplice cooly said had been a voluntary gift, adding that they intended to stick to it.

—Eight National Banks have ceased to be depositories of government funds since the 5th inst.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after May 9th, 1869, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.30, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.10 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	645AM	950AM	210PM	155AM
Rochester	820	1040	336	305
Salem	1008	1235PM	505	456
Alliance	1135	115	555	545
Canton	1222PM	155	637	627
Massillon	1254	218	655	645
Orrville	135	258	729	718
Wooster	206	328	754	746
Mansfield	403	500	950	921
Crestline A	445	530	1000	945
Crestline D	600AM	550	1015	1009
Bucyrus	630	625	1041	1036
Upper Sandusky	720	708	1116	1057
Forest	753	737	1143	1127
Lima	910	838	1255AM	1226PM
Van Wert	1027	1003	205	127
Fort Wayne	1201PM	1140	230	233
Columbia	1257	1227AM	357	333
Warsaw	150	125	443	417
Plymouth	250	229	555	502
Valparaiso	430	411	723	638
Chicago	630	650	930	830

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	830AM	840PM	530PM	450AM
Valparaiso	1003	1023	729	636
Plymouth	1126	1158	915	800
Warsaw	1220PM	1248	1005	1007
Columbia	1257	135AM	1046	1100
Fort Wayne	155	230	1130	1201PM
Van Wert	256	340	1233AM	127
Lima	354	440	132	240
Forest	458	546	233	418
Upper Sandusky	518	610	255	451
Bucyrus	555	702	334	544
Crestline A	620	720	400	615
Crestline D	640	740	415	1205PM
Mansfield	708	819	445	1232
Wooster	836	952	620	153
Orrville	900	1023	646	230
Massillon	930	1056	718	250
Canton	947	1115	734	305
Alliance	1030	1215PM	833	350
Salem	1100	1253	905	430
Rochester	1245AM	250	1045	535
Pittsburgh	145	350	1150	635

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:25 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:40. N. Castle, 9:50 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:30 p. m; arrives New Castle 7:05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

J. M. KIMBALL, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 10th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1200PM	......	335PM
Euclid Street	841	1211	......	346
Hudson	945	104	......	448
Ravenna	1019	153	......	520
Alliance	1115	212	......	615
Bayard	1147	238	......	....
Wellsville	120PM	355	......	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	....	ACCOM
Wellsville	835AM	355PM	....	....
Bayard	1010	508	....	....
Alliance	1115	533	....	740AM
Ravenna	1200PM	610	....	830
Hudson	1234	630	....	911
Euclid Street	136	719	....	1011
Cleveland	150	730	....	1025

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	750AM	150PM	450PM
Bridgeport	555	840	2 0	500
Steubenville	700	1130	306	620
Wellsville	815	140PM	435	....
Smith's Ferry	840	201	457	....
Beaver				....
Rochester	925	235	535	....
Pittsburgh	1035	340	640	....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	....
Pittsburgh	600AM	155PM	425PM	....
Rochester	710	255	540	....
Beaver				....
Smith's Ferry	732	334	630	....
Wellsville	830	413	700	....
Steubenville	931	515	....	705AM
Bridgeport	1039	623	....	830
Bellair	1050	633	....	830

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia, 6.30 a. m. | Arrives Bayard, 9.25, a.m.
B.yard, 1:10p.m. | N. Philadelphia, 4.00pm

J. H. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

NEW Goods for the Holidays.

B. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hoisery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Dips, Golden and Common Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spice and Mince Meat.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.

DR. HARRIS'

Eclectic Summer Cordial,

Is an Infallible Remedy for

DIARRHŒA,

DYSENTERY,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

SICK STOMACH,

&c., &c., &c.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF this Valuable Medicine to the Public it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction in every instance, and the proprietor authorizes his agents to refund the money in every case where it fails to effect a cure.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Druggists generally, or sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of the price. Address—

HARRIS & EWING,

Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburg, Pa.

may5:3m.

Miscellaneous.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW and FRESH GOODS.

THEIR STOCK

consists of a Full Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

Boots and Shoes!

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS

all kinds Builders

HARDWARE.

NAILS PURCHASED BY 100 KEGS, AND FOR SALE AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN PITTSBURGH.

All Sizes of

Window - Glass,

PAINTS,

Linseed Oil,

WHITE LEAD,

COLORED PAINTS

DRY AND IN OIL,

Cleveland White Lime,

CEMENT, &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES,

BACON & LARD,

FLOUR

of different grades delivered and

WARRANTED

We buy no inferior goods, but keep the best quality. [may19,1y.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

HAVE just received per Ocean Steamers Minnesota, China, Russia, Iowa, City of London, and City of Baltimore, the largest assortment of most beautiful

CARPETS

CARPETS

Ever brought to this City, which they import directly from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe, and consequently can offer at the very lowest rates. They call especial attention to the very low prices of Ingrain Carpets for all descriptions.

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTING, SHADES, &c

Oliver M'Clintock & Co.

23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar24:1y

NEW GOODS!

Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

mar24:tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st. 1867—oct9'67:1.y

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Hardware, &c.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Jappaned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Have now in store and ready for examination a full line of

NEW SPRING GOODS

In Straw Bonnets and Hats, French Flowers and Ornaments, Ribbons in all shades, Millinery Goods, Straw Gimps and Laces, Frames, Blocks, Silks, and Satins, Caps, Tarlatans, Embroideries and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Real and Imitation, Ruffling, Puffings, White Goods, Cambrics, PK's, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Underwear, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hoisery and Gloves, Paper Muslin,

DRILLINGS, COUNTERPANES,

FANCY GOODS,

Soap, Perfumery, Umbrellas, Parasols,

AND NOTIONS,

AT EASTERN JOBBING PRICES.

Nos 77 & 79 Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jan 27, 1868.—mar3.—apr21.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns. I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,

of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

STOVES,

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the GREAT REPUBLIC is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable: taken altogether the best stove in use. In connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,	62 John Grove
2 M. T. Kennedy,	63 Abner Morton,
3 Samuel Kennedy,	64 John G Gibson,
4 Robert M'Gowan,	65 Jonathan McKenzie,
5 John Watson,	66 Mrs — Russell,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,	67 John W. D. Smith,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,	68 S. S. M'Ferran,
8 Dr — Parker,	69 John Jackson,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,	70 Benj. F. Pugh,
10 Milo W. Miller,	71 Samuel Kennedy,
11 William Lyon	72 Capt. Jas Johnston,
12 Andrew Morrow	73 Benjamin Franklin
13 Ross B. Evans	74 Jacob Longnecker,
14 Capt. James Roney	75 James P. Couch,
15 Capt. J. S. Winans	76 Frederick Katarar,
16 Mrs Major Wade	77 Mrs Robert Andrews,
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton	78 John M. Duncan,
18 H. T. Reeves,	79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton
19 A. G. M'Creary	80 James H Morlan
20 James Conkle	81 David Lloyd
21 Thomas R. Davis	82 Thomas Beacom
22 Hugh Sheals	83 John Dunlap
23 Capt W. Glenn,	84 Andrew W. Jackson,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr	85 Samuel Taylor,
25 Milo Bradshaw,	86 Hiram Stowe,
26 Robert Bradshaw	87 Mrs. L. Patterson,
27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr.	88 William Davidson,
28 Dixon Reed.	89 Geo Shively,
29 Milton Reed	90 Samuel Dunlap,
30 Milo Reed	91 Rev. D. P. Lowary,
31 William Reed,	92 Robert Imbrie,
32 Joel Reed,	93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter	94 Frank Wilson, Esq.
34 Johnston Laughlin	95 William Dunn,
35 James Thompson,	96 George Wilson
36 Martin Knight	97 Jason Richardson,
37 Richard Staley.	98 Mal E. Sankey,
38 William Rogers,	99 Alfred Pierce
39 Joseph McFerran	100 Austin Pierce
40 David Carr	101 John Pierce
41 Dr. — Moon	102 Mrs John Thomas
42 Solomon Fronk	103 John Lowery
43 James Knowles	104 J. W. Funkhouser
44 Judge Cairns	105 James Thomas.
45 William Morrow,	106 Robert Wallace
46 Wm. Bickerstaff	107 Daniel Maxwell
47 Samuel Crossen	108 Thomas Morgan,
48 Joseph McDermitt	109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt.	110 Criss O'Rourke
50 William Wagner	111 Henry Fetter
51 Rev B F Sawhill	112 Francis Houllet
52 Washington Engle	113 Eli Beno,
53 John Y. Marks	114 R. L. Higgins,
54 Capt. A. M'Donald	115 Henrici & Lenz,
55 Capt. M M'Donald,	116 [illegible] Weyand
56 Wm M'Donald,	117 William Peteland
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald	118 Rev. Wm Nesbit
58 Alex. White	119 Henry Bradford
59 Mrs Lundis	120 William Strock,
60 William Grove,	121 Joseph L. Blackmore
61 Boston Grove	

In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low rates.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY.

feb 17 '69-1y

J. L. B. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods. Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.

nov10'67:tf

TEACHERS Wanted.—Applications will be received by the Board of School Directors of New Brighton School District until July 1st 1869, for eleven (11) Teachers, as follows:

1 male Principal at $100 per month.
1 female High School Teacher at $55 per month
3 female Grammar School Teachers at $45 per month.
2 female Intermediate School Teachers at $40 per month.
4 female Primary School Teachers at $30 per month.

The County Superintendent will hold the examination on Tuesday July 1st, 1869, in the School building, commencing at 9 o'clock.

A. D. GILLILAND, Sec'y. of Board.

Jun 23 2t.

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS,

Fresh Arrival

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At Pittsburgh Prices. Call Early, and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

JAMES A. FORTUNE

P. S.—I have secured the services of Watt Gealy, formerly of Bridgewater.

mar31:1y

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and as cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box. Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

jyal1'67 — J. MOORE

Wall Paper!

Wall Paper!

Wall Paper!

OIL CLOTH!

Oil Cloth!

OIL CLOTH!

CARPETS,

CARPETS, CARPETS

Benj. Mulheim,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.,

Has just received a large stock of Wall Paper,

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Books, Stationery; all kinds of

Window - Shades!

Looking-Glasses, Trunks,

TRAVELING SACKS

Satchels, Baskets,

Children's Carriages & Wagons,

All kinds of Toys, Fancy Goods

Also, An Extensive Assortment of

STEREOSCOPES

and

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

This is the largest and best selected Stock of Goods in the county, and bought direct from manufacturers, at the lowest price and will be sold lower than elsewhere.

BENJ. MULHEIM

mar17:tf

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, P.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Agency for all the best makes of

American Watches

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed [may15:ly

Opening New Goods Daily.

AT

J. W. BARKER & Co's.

No. 59 Market Street, Pittsburgh Pa

DRESS GOODS, in single and double width, in all the desirable shades and qualities, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40cts

BLACK SILKS, from $1 per yard and upwards.

PLAIN, STRIPED & CHECK SILKS at all prices.

SHAWLS, of all styles.

Saques and Suits

On hand and made to Order, in the very

LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

may25:1m